

Wednesday, June 29, 1977
Asadha 8, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Series)

Vol. III

[June 23 to July 4, 1977/Asadha 2 to 13, 1899 (Saka)]



Second Session, 1977/1899 (Saka)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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(Sixth Series, Volume III, Second Session, 1977)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, June 29, 1977/Asadha 8,
1899 (Saka).*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dislocation of Work in Jharia Coal-fields

*245. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about dislocation of work in Jharia coalfield in the first half of May, 1977;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) the loss of production as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to restore industrial peace in the area?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This was caused by a variety of factors including absenteeism, mechanical breakdown, interruption in power supply and industrial unrest. The total loss in production during this period was approximately 1,50,000 tonnes.

(d) Management has been taking all possible steps to prevent stoppage of work and settle the local as well as general demands of workers through discussions and negotiations with various Unions and by using the official conciliation machinery.

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SHRI S. R. DAMANI: He says there are various unions. May I know which is the recognised union?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The existing unions are AITUC, INTUC and other unions in that area.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: That means there is no recognised union and there is mushroom growth of unions. You are allowing them to operate and they are indulging in all sorts of strikes, etc.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The recognition of unions is done after verification of membership. But the policy is the same, whether it is a recognised union or an unrecognised union.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The answer is not clear. Is it also a fact that there was violence and one medical officer and other officers were gheraoed for 8 hours? May I know what is the policy of the government regarding gheraos?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The policy of the government is not to allow gheraos and not to recognise gheraos. With regard to the earlier question. I would like to say that AITUC and INTUC are the recognised unions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछ वाय ! क्या यह सही है कि इस प्रकार के झगड़े मूलतः यूनियनों की मान्यता को लेकर होते हैं—जिन यूनियनों की सदस्य-संख्या नगण्य होती है, उनको मान्यता दे दी जाती है. जब कि अधिक सदस्य-संख्या वाली यूनियनों को मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है ? क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि मतदान के माध्यम से ही यूनियनों को मान्यता मिले ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Yes, Sir. Government will take all necessary steps to see that the unions are recognised based on their membership. If it has not been done in the past, it will be done in the future.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: He asked whether recognition will be given based on ballot, not on verification of membership.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: That is also one of the questions that is being considered.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: May I know whether the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh or the trade unions belonging to any other constituents of the Janata Party are seeking recognition in the Jharia coal fields? Has the minister satisfied himself that the INTUC and AITUC which are already recognised and established unions in the coalfield are not having a majority of the workers with them?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: This is a question for future action and we will definitely go into the question and see whether the unions can be recognised.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I would like to know whether any unions belonging to any constituents of Janata Party are seeking recognition in Jharia coalfields like the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We have no information in that respect, but these unions will be recognised based on the membership and if that is not done correctly in future it will be done correctly.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इस बारे में सरकार की क्या पालिसी है कि एक ट्रेड यूनियन में एक ही यूनियन बननी चाहिए ? इसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: This is a policy question which has reference to the Labour Ministry. I suppose the Labour Minister will look into this.

Energy produced from Hydro Power

*247. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that energy produced from hydro power is not stable; and

(b) if so, alternative arrangements contemplated to meet the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The output from a hydro-electric project is designed taking into account the availability of water and the operating head. As hydrological conditions vary from year to year, the hydro stations as a rule are designed to generate power on the basis of 90 per cent dependability. The output from hydro-electric stations can however vary to make available additional generation in good years when water availability exceeds planned conditions. Generation is also subject to the manner of operation of reservoirs in the case of storage-based hydro stations.

If the overall performance of hydro-electric stations is judged against the designed potential then, by and large, the performance of hydro-electric power stations in the country has been satisfactory. But, in hydro stations which are run of the river type or which do not have the flexibility of a carry-over storage, there will be fluctuations in energy output depending on additional availability of water in excess of what had been planned.

In planning for power development, an optimum hydro-thermal mix is considered desirable taking into account the load pattern and the system requirements, and this aspect is always kept in view.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether the Government is going to propose an atomic energy plant in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: There is no proposal under consideration. But the question has to be put to the Prime Minister.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I also want to know whether a super thermal station is going to be installed at Ramagundam or Vijayawada.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is under the consideration of the Government.

PROF. A. K. AMIN: This question of stable or unstable production of energy is creating a lot of disturbance in the country. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of evolving a countrywide grid with respect to electricity so that the question of surplus and deficit can be solved and the question of stable and unstable production can be solved.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Yes. The policy of the Government is to evolve a national grid and as soon as it is evolved, probably this problem can be solved.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister has just stated that the Government is considering the policy of a national grid. I would like to know whether in considering this policy adequate protection will be given to tariff rates in different States. Secondly I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the power shortage that is perennially there in my State Tamil Nadu, what steps are being taken to speed up commissioning of the Kalpakkam atomic energy plant.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Steps are being taken to ease the power situation in the southern region also and towards that end only a third unit in Tuticorin and another unit in Neyveli are being processed in the Department and with regard to the atomic power station, I think the question has to be addressed to the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You have not answered the question about the protection of tariff rates in the context of the national grid.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: That has to be done by the State Governments. They have to take into consideration the cost of production of energy and also evolve a tariff policy.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, the Prime Minister can answer my other question, as he is here.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister cannot answer the question off-hand.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, it is a well-known fact that Kerala has got great potentialities for hydro-electric power and right now only one-third of its potentialities are being exploited. There is a proposal to generate the cheaper hydro-electric power in the Silent Valley project and the clearance of the Planning Commission or almost every department has been given. But in spite of that, on the plea of some wild life preservation or something like that, that ambitious project is being stalled. In view of the shortage of electricity in the southern grid will the hon. Minister assure this House that the obstacle for the Silent Valley project proposal is cleared and the project is expedited?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: At the moment I don't have information about the Silent Valley project. But if a separate question is put I will try to answer.

श्री-बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : बिहार राज्य में दामोदर बैली कारपोरेशन जो पानी से बिजली का उत्पादन करता है क्या जितना उत्पादन उसे करना था उतना कर रहा है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: For the information of the hon. Member, I would say that DVC hydro is generating more than the designed potential.

विधान सभा के चुनावों में हुई हिंसक घटनाएं

* 248. श्री निहार लास्कर :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत विधान सभा के चुनावों के दौरान किन-किन स्थानों पर हिंसक घटनाएँ हुई ;

(ख) राज्य बार कितने कार्यकर्ता मारे गये तथा घायल हुए ; और

(ग) इन हिंसक घटनाओं के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृहमंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 553/77]

(ग) मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं और जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: It is really tragic to find that in almost all the States—and especially in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh—so many people had to lose their lives, because they wanted to exercise their democratic rights. Particularly about Bihar, can you give details as to the categories to which these 30 people who were killed, belonged? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order now.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: I want to know whether they belonged only to the weaker sections of the society.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The question asked was about the number of places where the incidents took place, and the number of workers killed or injured; and thirdly, what action is being taken. I have given these answers.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: I would like specifically to know this: out of these 30 people, how many belonged to the weaker communities—particularly to the Harijan community.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I do not have this information.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Has it come to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that in a particular place, it has been found that weaker sections particularly have been prevented from exercising their franchise? If so, is the government thinking of putting an end to such corrupt practices in future?

MR. SPEAKER: Protection is provided to everybody according to the circumstances of the case. There is no question of weaker sections or of stronger sections where crime is concerned.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मर गये हैं क्या उन को कोई कम्पेन्सेशन सरकार देगी ?

श्री चरण सिंह : जी नहीं। कम्पेन्सेशन का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: There are about 12 States; and the number of injured is 823, and the number killed 39. The inference is that there was no law and order in these States. What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I could not follow the question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: There are 823 who are injured and 39 were killed. The incidents took place in about 12 States. The inference is that there was no law and order in these States. May I know the reaction of the Government.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Which State does the hon. Member refer to?

MR. SPEAKER: He refers to all the 12 States and asks for the reaction of the Government.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Only 39 people were killed during these incidents. Is it the question as to why so few people were killed?

श्री अनन्त बवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न इस तरह से पूछा गया है :

“the number of workers killed and injured (State-wise)”

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन पार्टियों के ये वर्कर्स थे ?

श्री चरण सिंह : यह इतिला तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि जनता पार्टी के बहुत कम थे ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Recently, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs, the Defence Minister and the External Affairs Minister visited Jammu and Kashmir in connection with the forthcoming elections. It is reported in the press that there have been many instances of violence there and that the Prime Minister assured that there will be no recurrence of violence in the course of the election campaign or on the dates of the elections. I want to know, particularly from the Prime Minister, what steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of violence

there and what other steps have been taken for ensuring peaceful elections in Jammu and Kashmir. Who are the parties who are indulging in such violent activities?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The original question relates to States where Assembly elections have already been held. The elections in Jammu and Kashmir are yet to be held. So, during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministry my hon. friend would be free to raise this question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a question which is agitating the minds of the people. Even on the floor of the House there was a Calling Attention Notice, which was admitted. Naturally, we are interested in it. So, some kind of assurance should be forthcoming that peace and order will be maintained. I think that kind of thing can be done. It follows from the question. It is not an irrelevant question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My hon. friend, Shri Laskar, put an important question. The crafty Home Minister very cleverly answered it on the technical grounds. It is the responsibility of the present Government to provide protection to the weaker sections, including the Harijans and tribes, and enable them to exercise their votes freely. The present Government prevented them from voting in favour of the Congress. Therefore, violent activities took place during the Assembly elections. Is it a fact that this was brought to their notice even at that time? Is it not the policy of the Government to ensure free and fair elections? You prevented the weaker sections from exercising their votes and that is how you toppled some of the Governments. What are your reactions?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I refuse to be provoked by the hon. Member. Still, if he wants to create the impression that the law and order situation

during these elections were worse than previously, for his benefit, with your permission, I would like to repeat those figures.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is a wrong inference.

श्री भारत भूषण : क्या मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जान सकूंगा कि अब से पूर्व जितने निर्वाचन हुए हैं; उनमें इन राज्यों में, जिनमें अभी निर्वाचन हुए हैं, कितने लोग मरते रहे हैं और कितने घायल होते रहे हैं? इसका कोई ब्रेक-अप मंत्री जी के पास है?

श्री चरण सिंह : यह रिलेवेन्ट क्वेश्चन है। अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप की इजाजत से माननीय सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1971 के लोक सभा इलेक्शंस में 1836 घटनाएँ हुई थी। सन् 1972 के असेम्बली इलेक्शंस में 863 घटनाएँ हुई थीं इन इन स्टेट्स में। सन् 1977 के लोक सभा इलेक्शंस में 906 घटनाएँ हुई और अब जो असेम्बली पोल्स हुए हैं उन में सिर्फ 508 घटनाएँ हुई हैं।

डेथ्स फिगरस ये हैं। सन् 1971 के लोकसभा इलेक्शंस में 250 डेथ हुई थीं। सन् 1972 के असेम्बली पोल में 42 डेथ्स हुई थीं। सन् 1977 के लोक सभा इलेक्शंस में 14 डेथ्स हुई हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, how did you allow that question, which is an irrelevant question?

MR. SPEAKER: What is relevant and what is irrelevant, it is for the whole House to decide. Let him not be unreasonable. I want him to sit down. Shri Lakkappa need not take it into his hands to decide what is relevant or not. It is for the whole House to decide it. This is not fair. I am not going to permit it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would request....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. My request is that you may please resume your seat.

SHRI K. CHANDRAPPA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received a complaint from the Secretariat of the Bihar State Council of the CPI and also whether they have seen the statement issued in the press, stating that nine Communist Party workers were killed during the elections and also several Harijans were included among those who were murdered and they have accused the Janata Party. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he had investigated the matter and whether any culprits have been arrested in that connection.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I do not know about the particular complaint to which the hon. Member refers. But all these incidents are now being investigated by the popular government which has already come into power.

भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोपों की जांच के लिये आयोग की मांग

*249. श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री श्री बंसीलाल के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच के लिये एक आयोग की नियुक्ति के लिये वर्ष 1975-76 में राष्ट्रपति से किन-किन संसद् सदस्यों ने मांग की थी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त संसद् सदस्यों की मांग का क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ग) यदि उस समय कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई थी तो क्यों ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): (क) रिकार्डों से यह प्रकट नहीं होता कि भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री श्री बंसीलाल के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच के लिये एक जांच आयोग की नियुक्ति हेतु वर्ष 1975-76 में संसद के किसी सदस्य द्वारा राष्ट्रपति से कोई मांग की गई थी।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि यदि 1975-76 में नहीं तो क्या इस से पहले भी संसद के सौ सदस्यों ने अपने दस्तखत करके राष्ट्रपति से यह मांग नहीं की थी कि भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया जाये? अगर 1975-76 में नहीं तो इस के पूर्व तो सदस्यों ने यह दरखास्त दी थी। क्या आप को इस के बारे में मालूम है?

श्री० चरण सिंह : यह सवाल 1975-76 से संबंध रखता था और मैंने जवाब दे दिया है। मैंने सुना है—सुना ही कह सकता हूँ—कि 1972 और 1973 में इस प्रकार की एक शिकायत की गई थी, मैमोरेण्डम आया था और आपकी इजाजत हो तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक कमिशन बैठ गया है उस में सभी तरह की चीजें आ सकती हैं और उसका सवाल भी वहां उठाया जा सकता है और तथ्य जो कुछ भी मेरे मित्र के पास हों, जो भी शिकायतें उन के खिलाफ हों उन को वह कमिशन के पास भेज सकते हैं।

श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन : पहले जो शिकायतें आ चुकी हैं उन शिकायतों को देखा जायगा या नहीं?

श्री० चरण सिंह : जितनी भी शिकायतें अब तक भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री के खिलाफ

थी उन को देखते हुए व्यापक टर्मज आफ रेफ्रेंस बना करके हमने एक कमिशन नियुक्त कर दिया। उस के पास ही सब चीजें जायेंगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि मेरे मित्र क्या चाहते हैं?

Enquiry into Coal India Ltd.

*252. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to make a thorough enquiry into the economy of the Coal India Ltd.; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Government has no such proposal under consideration. However, the Government is keeping under constant review the performance of the company.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: In spite of allowing repeated increases in the prices of various grades of coal in 1974-75, the CIL has incurred losses to the extent of hundred crores of rupees while the other private agencies are running on marginal profit. From this, I find that there is something wrong somewhere in the management of this very important public sector undertaking. I want to know whether the Minister will examine the working of this public sector undertaking.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Regarding the working of this public sector undertaking, a lot of expenditure has to be incurred because of the wage rise and also other factors that come in the cost of production and the price of coal has not been increased keeping pace with the cost of production. That is one of the constraints in the working of the Coal India Ltd. All these things are being examined at various

stages and suitable action will be taken to bring down the losses of the company.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I want to impress upon the Minister that he should not be misled by his officials. It is not because of the factors that the Minister has mentioned that the Company incurs losses but it is because of mis-management and not working properly of the whole company.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Government will go into the working of the Company and we will keep a constant watch over its working.

कचौरा घाट तथा बटेश्वर में यमुना नदी पर पुलों का निर्माण

*253. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री कचौरा घाट तथा बटेश्वर में यमुना नदी पर पुलों के निर्माण के बारे में 16 अप्रैल, 1973 के तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 730 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा जिले की तहसील बाह में कचौरा घाट तथा बटेश्वर (नौरंगी घाट) में यमुना नदी पर पक्के पुलों का निर्माण किये जाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए डाकू उन्मूलन योजना के अन्तर्गत एक विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम के रूप में इन पुलों के निर्माण के लिये राज्य सरकार को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) चूंकि ये पुल राज्य सड़क पर हैं, इन के निर्माण का मामला मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार से संबंधित है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, जिसने उन्हें अपनी योजनाओं में शामिल नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : 16 अप्रैल, 1973 को परिवहन मंत्री श्री राज बहादुर जी ने लोक सभा में यह स्वीकार किया था और आश्वासन दिया था कि कचौरा घाट तथा बटेश्वर में पुलों की आवश्यकता है और उन्होंने यह कहा था कि वह राज्य सरकार को लिख रहे हैं। क्या उन्होंने राज्य सरकार को इन पुलों के बारे में लिखा, यदि हां तो राज्य सरकार ने उस समय क्या कार्रवाई की थी? इन पुलों के निर्माण कार्य को पांचवीं योजना में शामिल किया जाएगा या नहीं? उत्तरी भारत का सब से बड़ा पशु मेला बटेश्वर में लगता है और समाज का बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ वह एक इलाका है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है वह ठीक है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार न माने तो मैं क्या करूं।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : श्रीमान् मैं आपके माध्यम से परिवहन मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आगरा से लेकर इटावा और ऊरई तक का क्षेत्र देश का सब से पिछड़ा अंग है और दस्यु राज्यों के करीब है। वहां पर मान सिंह और दूसरे डाकूओं की घटनाओं से सब लोग परेशान हैं।

कचौरा घाट आगरा से लगभग 100 किलोमीटर और इटावा से 30 किलोमीटर दूर है जो नदियों के बीच में बसा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से आग्रह करे और समय पर मदद दे तो वहां पर पुलों के निर्माण से उस क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन दूर होगा और डाकुओं का आतंक भी समाप्त होगा, पढ़ाई लिखाई बढ़ेगी।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह सारी बात तो सही है। मैंने जैसा कहा कि राज्य सरकार जब तक मांग न करें तब तक हम क्या करें। इटावा के नजदीक यमुना पर एक पुल के लिए तो मदद की गई है, वह चल रहा है। मगर दूसरे पुल के लिए जब तक वह मांग न करें तब तक हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

रामजी लाल "सुमन" : आजादी से पहले आगरा से बाह तक रेलवे लाइन थी परन्तु उस को 1939 में उखाड़ दिया गया। इन पुलों के निर्माण से शिकोहाबाद और जसवन्तनगर क्षेत्र के लोग लाभ उठा सकते हैं। क्या इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को सहायता देगी और पांचवीं योजना में पुल के निर्माण कार्य को शामिल करेगी?

एक बात और है कि बटेश्वर में मेला लगता है जिससे सरकार को लाखों रु० की आमदनी होती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दे कि इस मेले में जो आमदनी होती है वह बटेश्वर के विकास पर खर्च की जाय।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सरकार को आदेश देना तो कठिन है, हो नहीं सकता है। मगर माननीय सदस्य समझावें

मुझ से ज्यादा। और वह मांग करेंगे तो हम जरूर मदद करेंगे।

Non-availability of Castings and Forgings in H.E.C.

*254. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in the Machine shop of HEC has been adversely affected due to non-availability of castings and forgings; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A combination of factors, including irregular power supply and break down of presses, contributed towards reduced supply of castings and forgings to HMBP.

The presses which broke down were repaired on an urgent basis. The Government of Bihar has been requested to ensure a sustained and regular supply of power to HEC.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी बिहार सरकार पर है या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : बिहार सरकार से बिजली न मिलने के कारण से ही वहां पर बहुत सी खराबी हुई है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : बिजली के अलावा और भी कोई कमी रह गई है, या केवल बिजली की ही है?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : बिजली की कमी मुख्य है। उस के अलावा जो वहां के खराब प्रैसेज थे उसी के कारण भी खराबी आ गई जिसके कारण शॉर्ट-फाल्स थे।

श्री हुसम देव नारायण यादव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बिहार सरकार से आग्रह किया जा रहा है कि बिजली की आपूर्ति करे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में जो बिजली की कमी है और जिसके कारण हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कोरपोरेशन को बिजली नहीं मिलती है तो उस बिजली की कमी को, जो बिहार राज्य में है, वह पूरी हो इस के लिए यह सरकार क्या करने जा रही है?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : हम तो अभी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। परन्तु ज्यादा बिजली उत्पादन हो उस के लिए कोशिश और प्रार्थना की जा सकती है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is one of the most prestigious public sector undertakings in the country. For many years, it was making losses. For the first time, in 1975-76, we were able to make a profit and in 1976-77 also we were able to make a profit. But these days, the Heavy Engineering Corporation is very much in the news because we are getting alarming reports about losses and industrial unrest. This unit is located in the constituency of the Labour Minister. We are very much perturbed to find that this is again going down the drain. What measures is the hon. Minister taking to see that this industry is put on a healthy footing?

Will you kindly enquire into it? Recently, the Chairman has resigned out of pure frustration and difference of opinion with the Minister and the management. 28,000 workers are employed there. It is one of the modern heavy engineering industries. What measures are being taken in this regard? I would like to know whether the Minister has gone into this matter?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: Yes, I know there are too much losses. By this time, the losses are of the order of Rs. 117 crore.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: What about the profit?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: We are trying to see that it runs efficiently. Now, we are seeking all sorts of help from the other persons and also seeing that the full efficiency is maintained.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि यहां पर उद्योगों में गड़बड़ी होने का मुख्य कारण बिजली की कमी है। क्या सरकार इस प्रकार का सुझाव रखती है कि जितने बड़े उद्योग हैं, जिनको प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा पूरी बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है, वह स्वयं के पावर प्लांट लगायें जिसके कारण इस प्रकार की कमी को वह पूरा कर लें?

श्री बृज लाल वर्मा : यह विचार किया जा रहा है कि सारे एक ग्रिड हो जाये।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is rather disappointing that the Minister is giving rather a vague reply. I would like to know firstly what was the shortfall in production in April and May? Secondly, this plant has to fulfil large orders for export. Failure to achieve production and fulfil the orders will affect

our national prestige and the prestige of the plant. Even with a prestigious plant which has been showing steady improvement during the last three-four years, if suddenly there is shortfall in production, it means that there is something seriously wrong; and we will not be able to fulfil the commitment that we have undertaken on this plant. There are large orders that are placed from abroad.

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: This shortfall was of the previous Government. We are looking into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is not following the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: What is the production target? This is a wrong reply. This is actually incorrect. Within two years, this industry had achieved 105 per cent production target. I challenge the Minister. This is factually incorrect. In the past two years, this industry has achieved the target. Is the Minister aware of that?

MR. SPEAKER: It may be so. Let him answer.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, I seek your protection. I asked about the production in April and May. I would like to know what measures are going to be taken to fulfil the orders that are pending from abroad? This question hour is meant for us to elicit information and not for Ministers to cast aspersions on the past Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking about April and May.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He should not cast aspersions. If he wants to have another notice, let him ask for it. This is not the way he should treat the Members.

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: I have already answered it. This shortfall in May was due to the shortage of the electricity. I have already said it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I asked what is the extent of the shortfall?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is because of the shortage of electricity. Let us accept it.

(Interruptions)

Unauthorised admission to Film Institute of India

*256. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a young lady was admitted in 1975-76 or thereabout in the Film Institute of Pune (Maharashtra) though she was not the student of the Film Institute;

(b) whether she availed of all the amenities of a student of the Institute during her stay in the Institute;

(c) on whose recommendation she was admitted in the Institute; and

(d) what action Government have taken in respect of this illegal act?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A non-student girl was admitted to the Girls' Hostel of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, on payment of normal charges for about three months during 1976-77.

(b) According to the Director of the Institute, she availed of normal facilities of the Girls' Hostel on payment.

(c) She was admitted on the recommendation of the Vice-Chairman

of the Governing Council of the Institute.

(d) No action was taken by Government as, according to the Director of the Institute, this was not the first case of this kind and there was nothing illegal about it.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: How many other cases have there been of this kind—of admitting non-students in the hostel of the Film Institute?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There have been two precedents earlier, as far as I recall; there has been no admission to the course as such; they were permitted to stay in the hostel on payment of the normal charges.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What are their names?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Mrs. Murthy, wife of the former Director, was permitted to stay in the hostel for a brief period on payment of the normal charges. There was another case of a student who was studying in the archives; he was permitted to stay, although he was not a student of the Institute; as a non-student, he was permitted.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: Is there any discretion given to any one in this regard?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There is no discretion as such; there is no rule empowering any one, either the Chairman or the Vice Chairman, to allow any one to stay there, but there is no prohibitory rule either. I have just cited the precedents.

SHRI YESHWANT BOROLE: May I know whether there are any rules and regulations governing admission to this hostel, and if there are no rules and regulations, how can it be said that it was illegal?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Some one may point out that there is an irregularity of some kind, and that would apply even to the earlier cases, not merely to this case. But there is no illegality as such.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Apart from her admission to the hostel, did this girl also participate in the classes conducted by the Film Institute?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: According to my information, she did not participate in the classes that were conducted by the Institute. But she attended classes on dancing—from a teacher there. Dancing is not one of the courses that the Institute of Pune conducts.

भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री की मृत्यु के बारे में नये सिरों से जांच के लिये अनुरोध

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* 257. श्री मत्स्यंजय प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की विधवा ने अपने पत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है कि वह 2 जनवरी, 1975 को समस्तीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुई बम-विस्फोट की घटना की मैथ्यू आयोग द्वारा की गई जांच से सन्तुष्ट नहीं है जिसमें उनके पति के प्राण गये और कि उसके पास ऐसी जानकारी है जिसकी सहायता से वास्तविक अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है; और इसीलिये इस सम्बन्ध में नये सिरों से जांच की जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके पत्र की एक प्रति सची-पटल पर रखी जायेगी और

उसके अनुरोध पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया तथा निर्णय क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर गृह मंत्री को श्रीमती ललित नारायण मिश्र से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसकी एक प्रति सदन के पटल पर रखी जाती है। सरकार को मैथ्यू आयोग की रिपोर्ट भी प्राप्त हो गई है जिसकी जांच की जा रही है। 2 जनवरी, 1975 को बम विस्फोट की घटना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की मृत्यु हुई थी न्यायाधीन है और इस अवस्था में इस पर कोई और टिप्पणी करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

पत्र की प्रति

8, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग,

नई दिल्ली—11

11-5-1977

आदरणीय सिंह जी,

नमस्कार।

अत्यन्त ही दुखी होकर मैं यह पत्र आपको लिख रही हूँ। पिछले ढाई सालों में मैं चुप रही क्योंकि मैथ्यू कमीशन बैठ चुका था। जगन्नाथ जी भी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री हो गए। मैंने उनसे मिश्राजी की हत्या की पूरी तरह जांच कराने को कहा तो जवाब मिला कि बहुत दिन बीत चुके हैं, अब कुछ पता नहीं चल सकता। आपात स्थिति के कारण भी मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकती थी। आज मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि मैथ्यू कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। मुझे बड़ी आशा थी कि कमीशन मुझे बुलाएगा और मुझ से पूछेगा कि मेरे स्वर्गीय पति श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या के बारे में मैं क्या कहना चाहती हूँ। यदि कमीशन

मुझे मौका देता तो मैं यह कह सकती थी कि मिश्राजी की हत्या के पहले की परिस्थिति क्या थी और मुझे किन व्यक्तियों पर शक है। परन्तु बहुत अफसोस और क्षोभ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मुझे कुछ कहने का मौका नहीं दिया गया। गांव में एक छोटी सी चोरी होती है तो दारोगा पूछता है कि आपको किस पर शक है। आश्चर्य है कि देश में इतनी बड़ी बात हो गई और न तो सरकार ने न मैथ्यू कमीशन ने मुझ से कुछ पूछा। अखबारों में यह भी पढ़ा कि कमीशन केवल सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कार्य कर रही थी। उसे किसी अन्य जांच करने वाली कमेटी का सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं था। कमीशन पर कई प्रतिबन्ध लागू थे जिनके कारण वह स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक मिश्राजी की हत्या से सम्बन्धित जो शक थे उनकी पूरी तरह जांच नहीं कर सकता था।

मेरा हृदय बहुत भरा हुआ है। मुझे आपके न्याय पर पूर्ण भरोसा है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि मेरे पति स्वर्गीय श्री मिश्राजी की हत्या की पूरी और निष्पक्ष जांच नये सिरे से हो। सड़क पर मामूली सी दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो उस स्थान को उसी तरह अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच होने तक छोड़ दिया जाता है। अन्य बातों के अलावा इस बात का पता लगाया जाए कि समस्तीपुर का मंच जहां बम फटा था, रातों रात क्यों उजाड़ दिया गया।

मैं तो आपसे स्वयं मिलना चाहती थी पर आप इस बीच में बिधान सभा के चुनाव में व्यस्त होंगे। आपको शायद मालूम हो कि इस बीच हमारे घर में एक और दुर्घटना हो गई। मिश्राजी की मृत्यु के बाद से मेरे ज्येष्ठ दामाद बहुत बीमार रहने लगे पर कोई देखने वाला नहीं था। हार कर मैं ही उन्हें दो बार बम्बई ले गई पर हालत बहुत बिगड़ चुकी थी और उसके छोटे-छोटे बच्चे पटना में

हैं। उनका भी खाल रखा पड़ा है। इसलिए मैं महीने भर के लिये पटना जा रही हूँ। वहाँ मेरा पता निम्नलिखित है :

श्रीमती ललित नारायण मिश्र,

9, छज्जूबाग, पटना।

मैं आपके पत्र की प्रतीक्षा करूंगी।

आपकी दुखी बहन,
हस्ता० कामेश्वरी मिश्रा।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं सबजुडिस मामले की बात नहीं पूछूंगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी अनियमिततायें ऐसी हुई हैं, जिन्हें आप क्रिमिनल भले ही न कहें, लेकिन बहुत बुरी बातें कहेंगे जैसे कि मैं इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि समस्तीपुर में इस दुर्घटना के बाद लगभग 2 घंटे तक ट्रेन रुकी रही, रोगी पड़े रहे, न उन्हें दरभंगा ले जाया गया न पटना। उसके बाद पटना में भी बहुत देर लगी, ट्रेन बहुत धीरे धीरे आई। पटना स्टेशन पर गाड़ी को न रोककर जहाँ डाक्टर उनकी जांच करने के लिए तैयार थे, उसे दानापुर ले जाया गया जहाँ रेलवे हास्पिटल है। दानापुर में जा कर गाड़ी रुकी और वहाँ डाक्टर बुलाए गए पटना से। वे बहुत देर में पहुंचे। कहा जाता है कि तब तक बहुत काफी देर हो चुकी थी। रेलवे के डाक्टर ने जिन्होंने समस्तीपुर में इनकी जांच की थी बहुत मामूली चोट बताई थी। उन्हें कोई खतरे की बात नहीं दिखी। अब वह डाक्टर सानुब कितने चतुर थे कितने समझदार थे यह भगवान जानें। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

उसके बाद अब सभी सम्भावनाओं को दृष्टि में न रखकर केवल एक दो सम्भावनाओं को लेकर जांच की गई। वह

आपके सब-जूडिस मामले के भीतर शायद आ जाय इसलिए मैं उसे छोड़ देता हूँ। मैं केवल एक ही प्रश्न पूछूंगा। श्रीमती मिश्रा ने आपसे प्रार्थना की है और आपने भी कुछ कहा है जिसके बारे में मेरे प्रश्न में भी यह है—

"the decision taken by the Government on her request."

तो उनसे क्या आपकी मुलाकात अभी तक हुई है? वह तो यहाँ आने से लाचार हैं ऐसा उन्होंने लिखा है। तो क्या आपकी ओर से कोई उनसे जाकर मिला है और उनसे मालूम किया है कि उनके दिल में क्या है, उनके मन में किस पर शकोसुबहा है?

श्री चरण सिंह : उनके इलाज के सम्बन्ध में क्या देरी हुई, ट्रेन क्यों रोकी गई और जब दानापुर स्टेशन पहुंचे तो वहीं इलाज क्यों नहीं किया गया इन सब बातों के सम्बन्ध में मै.यू. कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। लेकिन उनकी क्या फाईंडिंग्स हैं, वे किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं अभी वह बताना मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ क्योंकि रिपोर्ट जिस रोज आई है उसके छः महीने की अवधि के अन्दर वह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने पेश होगी और उस पर सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को बहस करने का पूरा मौका होगा।

जो दूसरा सवाल पूछा है कि आया कोई उनका पत्र मेरे पास आया था, मैं शायद उसका जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि उनका पत्र आया था और हमने एक डी० आई० जी०, सी० बी० आई० को उनके पास भेजा था। पहली जून को उनके गांव में उनकी मुलाकात हुई और घंटे भर तक उस आफिसर ने उनसे बात की। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी हमारे पास आ गई है। गालिबन उस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है या और किसी तरीके

से मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उनकी इच्छा यह थी कि 20-21 जून को प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिलेंगी और मुझसे मिलेंगी। कम से कम मुझ से मुलाकात तो नहीं हुई। प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिली या नहीं, यह मैं उनसे पूछ नहीं सका। वे यहां मौजूद हैं, और बतला रहे हैं कि उनमें भी नहीं मिलीं।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : अब उसमें एक बात और यह रह जाती है कि उनके देवर यानी श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के छोटे भाई श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र जो कुछ समय पहले तक बिहार राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री थे जिनके बारे में लोगों का ऐसा विश्वास है कि उनके मरने के बाद उन्हें यह पद कुछ पारितोषिक या पुरस्कार के तौर पर मिला था, क्या उन्होंने उनको यह लिखा है कि इतनी देर हो गई है, अब कुछ पता नहीं चलेगा ऐसा क्या पत्र में लिखा है और क्या ऐसे विचार से सरकार सहमत है? अगर नहीं सहमत है तो केस चलता रहे लेकिन ऐसा भी तो हुआ कि बहुत से केस के फैसले हो चुके हैं, उसके बाद भी दोबारा तफतीश करके और लोगों को पकड़ा गया है या पुराने अपराधियों को छोड़ा गया है। ताकि अन्याय न हो। सही न्याय के लिए बाद में भी तफतीश चलती रहती है और एन्क्वायरी खत्म नहीं होती, तो सरकार की इस विषय में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री चरण सिंह : इस विषय में जो मैं अभी कह चुका हूं, उसी को फिर दोहराना चाहूंगा—इस सम्बन्ध में केस चल रहा है, उस केस के चलते अगर गवर्नमेंट जरूरत समझती हो तो कोई दूसरी एन्क्वायरी करेगी—इसके बारे में मैं इस वक्त कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस

समय जो जांच हो रही है और उसके बाद श्रीमती मिश्र का जो खत आप को मिला है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या टर्मज आफ रेफ्रेन्स में कोई संशोधन, परिवर्तन या परिवर्धन करने की आवश्यकता आप समझते हैं?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि जांच हो रही है, बल्कि बाकायदा स्पेशल मैजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में मुकदमा चल रहा है, जुडिशियल प्रोसीडिंज चल रही हैं। चूंकि यह मामला विचाराधीन है, सब-जूडिस है, इसलिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस सिलसिले में कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा। उन्होंने अपने पत्र में लिखा है—मैं आपकी इजाजत से कह सकता हूं—कि उनसे किसी ने कुछ नहीं पूछा है। अगर कोई मामूली सी घटना भी हो जाती है, रोड-एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, कोई चोरी हो जाती है, तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति से, एग्जीक्यूटिव पार्टी से भी तहकीकात की जाती है। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि उन्होंने ऐसी बात कैसे लिखी है, क्योंकि तत्कालीन डायरेक्टर, सी० बी० आई० दो बार उनके मकान पर जो कर मिले थे और वह कोई नई बात नहीं बतला सकी थीं। अभी हाल में मैंने एक डी० आई० जी० को उनके पास भेजा था, वे उनके मकान पर मिले और घंटा भर उनसे बात की। उन्होंने अपनी शंका तो प्रकट की, लेकिन कौन आदमी जिम्मेदार है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं बता सकीं। अब जो कार्यवाही चल रही है, उसके खत्म होने के बाद, चाहे उसका परिणाम माफिक हो या खिलाफ हो, अगर गवर्नमेंट इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि तहकीकात ठीक से नहीं हुई है या दूसरे एंगल से एन्क्वायरी की जरूरत है तो और कानून में उसकी इजाजत है तो सरकार को ऐसी जांच कराने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

श्री लालजी भाई : सी० बी० आई० का प्रतिनिधि श्रीमती मिश्र से दो बार मिला और अभी हाल में भी आपने एक अधिकारी को भेजा, लेकिन क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि श्रीमती मिश्र के कहे अनुसार उसने बयान न लिया हो या उस तरह से उन को बयान न देने दिया हो ? क्या सरकार श्रीमती मिश्र के लिखे हुए बयान को देखेगी — जो बयान वे देना चाहती है—क्या वे बातें उस में आ गई हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न को समझ पाया हूं—उन का कहना है कि श्रीमती मिश्र ने जो कहा है—वह और जो डायरेक्टर, सी० बी० आई० पहले उन के पास गए और फिर 1 जून को मैंने एक डी० आई० जी० को उन के पास भेजा—उस में कोई तालमेल है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह एक हाइपोथेटिकल बात है। मैं कैसे मान लूं कि जिन बड़े-बड़े अफसरों को भेजा गया, वे गलतबयानी करेंगे। अगर आप के पास कोई ऐसी सूचना हो या श्रीमती मिश्र यह कहें कि मैंने यह कहा था, लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं लिखा, तो यह बात समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन डी० आई० जी० के लेवल का आदमी जाता है, उस के प्रति ऐसी आशंका करना मुझे ठीक नहीं जंचता है, इस में उस का अपना क्या इन्टरेस्ट है।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : प्रश्न में दो बातें बहुत साफ हैं :—
She is not satisfied with the Mathew Commission report and secondly, she has in her possession some facts which can lead to the arrest of the real culprits.

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूं—
क्या उन्हें मैथ्यू कमीशन की रिपोर्ट

उपलब्ध हुई है, उस में जो बातें लिखी हैं—वे गलत हैं या सही हैं—इस के बारे में उन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

जब उन के पास ऐसी इन्फॉर्मेशन है कि रीअल-कॉन्प्रिट कौन है.....

श्री चरण सिंह : ऐसी इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं है।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : लेकिन प्रश्न में यही है, विट्ठी में भी यही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—जिस समय कोई केस चलता रहता है, यदि उस समय कोई ऐसी बात सामने आती है जिस से मालूम होता है कि जो पकड़े गए हैं, वे गलत लोग पकड़े गये हैं और जो दूसरे लोग पकड़े जायेंगे वे सही लोग पकड़े जायेंगे तो केस के ट्रायल को रोककर फिर से इन्क्वायरी की जाती है और रीअल-कॉन्प्रिट्स सामने लाया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सन्दर्भ में आप क्या स्टेप्स लेने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती एल० एन० मिश्र ने वह रिपोर्ट देखी नहीं है। क्या वन की फाईंडिंग्स हैं, यह उन को नहीं मालूम। इसलिए यह कहना कि वे उस से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है। अगर उन के सामने तथ्य आते, तो जो इन्क्वायरी का स्कोप था उसमें जो उस के निष्कर्ष थे, हो सकता है कि वे उन से सहमत होतीं।

यह जो दूसरी बात कही गई है कि उन के पास इन्फॉर्मेशन है कि सही

माइने में सही दोषी कौन लोग थे, तो इस के बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने पत्र में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं लिखी है। उन का जो कहना है वह केवल निगेटिव कहना है कि और लोग दोषी हैं। मिर्फ निगेटिव ही उन्होंने कहा है और पाजिटिव कुछ नहीं कहा है। जो डी० आई० जी० उन से पूछताछ करने गये थे, उन को भी उन्होंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं बताया। अब अगर इस माननीय सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना है, तो उन से मालूम कर लिया जाएगा और वे हमें इस बारे में बतायें। उन्होंने मिलने के लिए कहा था लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से वे नहीं आ पाई। अगर उन के पास ऐसी कोई इन्फार्मेशन है जिस को गवर्नमेंट रिलायएबिल समझती है और कानून अगर इजाजत देता है, तो जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया है, दोबारा हम को इन्वायरी कराने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If the hon. Home Minister in his spare time will kindly read the debates of this House on late Lalit Narain Mishra's death where the grenade planting in the rostrum was clearly analysed, it will benefit him.

My question is: whether the Home Minister has taken a careful note of the fact that Dr. Bhalla, the then Chief Medical Officer of the North Eastern Railway gave a clear statement on the following day that Shri Lalit Narain Mishra, as a result of the grenade blast, did not receive anything more than a shock, that he was discharged after giving only first aid and that there was a suspicion in the public mind that something was administered during the train journey to Danapur. Will he kindly clarify on that and throw some light?

1027 L.S.—2

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The hon. Member has raised two questions: (1) whether the government is prepared to have a debate on the report....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: We had a debate.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He was giving you guidance. Please read that debate.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I have already told the House that the Government will place the report before the House and the House will be free to debate it.

Then the hon. Member wants to know the finding on a certain question. As I already said, it is not appropriate for me to say anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a clear report where the Chief Medical Officer of the North Eastern Railway, Dr. Bhalla had given a clear statement that the late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra had received nothing more than a shock after the grenade blast; and is it a fact that something was done to him during the journey from Samastipur to Danapur as a result of which the poor man died of cardiac arrest?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The learned Judge who headed the Commission and the Commission itself has taken all these facts into consideration and has submitted the report.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over. It is now 12 O'Clock.

Papers to be laid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Review of Criminal Procedure Code

*244. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of hardships and harassments caused to innocent citizens by operation of Section 107 of Criminal Procedure Code;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the Section with a view to ensuring justice and freedom from harassment to citizens; and

(c) the salient features of the proposal if any?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिये अतिरिक्त नई बसें

*246. श्री यश दत्त शर्मा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने अपने बसों के बेड़े में कितनी नई बसें सम्मिलित कीं; और

(ख) इन वर्षों में वर्षवार कितनी पुरानी बसों को खराब घोषित किया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) ज़रूर नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	सम्मिलित की गयी बसों की संख्या
1974-75	553 एक मंजिली
1975-76	332 एक मंजिली
1976-77	187 एक मंजिली 1 दो मंजिली
(ख) वर्ष	हटाई गयी बसों की संख्या
1974-75	153
1975-76	102
1976-77	89

Petition for Withdrawal of Criminal Cases of Communal Riots in Sadar Bazar, Delhi

*250. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any petition for withdrawing the criminal cases of communal riots in Sadar Bazar, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
(a) A letter to this effect has been received from Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, M.P.

(b) The matter was taken up with the Delhi Administration who have informed that out of the four criminal cases instituted in connection with the aforesaid incidents, two cases have already ended in acquittal. As regards the remaining two cases, the Delhi Administration are being

advised to carefully examine the legal and other aspects of these cases in the context of the demand for their withdrawal.

Defence Industrial Establishments

*251. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made regarding the full utilisation of capacity of all the defence industrial establishments in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to divert part of the capacity in view of easing international tensions for production of essential goods for civilian use and in the interests of containing inflation; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Defence Industrial Establishments can be categorised under two heads (i) Departmental factories comprising of Ordnance Factories and Clothing Factories and Heavy Vehicle Factory; (ii) Public Sector Undertakings comprising of HAL, Bharat Electronics, Bharat Dynamics, Garden Reach and Goa Shipyards and Mazagaon Docks etc.

The Departmental Factories have enough workload for next few years for meeting Service requirements of arms, ammunition, general stores and military version garments. It has, therefore, not been considered necessary to carry out factory-wise studies with regard to utilisation of spare capacity. However, in respect of Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari which has facilities for extrusion, die-casting and light metal fabrication, a survey of likely spare capacity available for meeting civil needs was carried

out by National Industrial Development Corporation. Their report has been received and is under scrutiny of the Government.

As regards Defence Public Sector Undertakings, the question of full utilisation of capacity is reviewed by respective Board of Directors from time to time. Wherever possible the items required for civil market on the basis of existing installed capacity are taken for consideration.

(c) and (d). In certain areas of production in the departmental factories, such as small arms, some spare capacity is likely to be available after a few years and for utilisation of which action to find alternative items for production for export and for civilian use is under consideration. Since, however, plant and machinery in Ordnance Factories is generally of special nature, it is difficult to say at this stage how far his exercise of alternative utilisation would be successful.

पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोप

*255. श्री उग्र सेन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री जैल सिंह और उनकी सरकार के कुछ अन्य मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गए आरोपों की एक प्रति पंजाब सरकार को भेजी है, तथा उससे तत्संबंधी तथ्य मांगें हैं; और

(ख) इस मामले संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) इस स्टेज पर आरोपों के स्वरूप को बताया जाना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

Backward Area Development Authority

*258. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Backward Area Development Authority was proposed to be set up with a capital of Rs. 45 crores in the beginning of the Fifth Plan; if so, the reasons why this agency did not start functioning;

(b) whether in spite of certain incentives promised/offered by Government industries have not been set up in the States of Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, and if so, reason therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan Document envisaged, an outlay of Rs. 35 crores for "Backward Area Development" (and not specifically for a Corporation/Authority). The corresponding outlay in the final Fifth Plan is Rs. 8 crores for 1977-79. The question of evolving appropriate institutional arrangement for development of Backward Areas is being examined.

It is not correct that in spite of incentives promised/offered by Government, industries have not been set up in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. According to the latest information available with the Government, the number of industrial units which have been set up and the amounts of the Central Investment Subsidy granted

to these units in these States are as follows:—

Name of State	No. of units assisted	Amount of Central Investment subsidy reimbursed
		Rs.
Rajasthan	525	1,71,47,430
Uttar Pradesh	161	90,36,151
Bihar	1411	34,68,454
Orissa	282	22,07,142
West Bengal	186	39,51,593
Madhya Pradesh	374	93,59,292

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का व्यवहार

*259. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय का समाचार मिला है कि देश के किसी भाग में जब कभी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बुलाई गई तो उसने स्थिति का अनुचित लाभ उठाया, मकानों को लूटा तथा महिलाओं के साथ भी दुर्व्यवहार किया;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ग). यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार को सामान्यतः इस आशय का कोई समाचार प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस को देश के किसी भाग में जब कभी बुलाया गया, तो उसने स्थिति से अनुचित लाभ उठाया, मकान लूटे और महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया।

किन्तु, सरकार को कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्टों की जानकारी है, जो दिल्ली में तुर्कमान गेट की घटना के बारे में हाल में प्रकाशित हुई है जिनमें आरोप लगाया गया था कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के कर्मचारियों ने सम्पत्ति को बूटा और महिलाओं के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार किया। तथ्यों का पता लगाने वाली समिति, जिसे अन्य बातों के साथ अप्रैल, 1976 में तुर्कमान गेट में मकान गिराने और गोलीबारी की घटनाओं के बारे में जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है, इन आरोपों की जांच कर रही है।

Revamping of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

*260. SHRI CHITTA BASU. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revamp the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the context of the Government's announced new policy orientation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). At present the Government have no proposal under consideration. There is no policy announcement by the Government in this respect.

Dry Dock for Ships, Cochin Port

*261. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for constructing a dry dock for repair and maintenance of ships, dredgers and other crafts of the Cochin Port has been considered by Government;

(b) whether at present these crafts are being sent to Bombay or Calcutta for regular maintenance and repair; and

(c) whether in view of the huge loss suffered by the port on this account, Government propose to give early sanction for the construction of the dry dock?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All the floating craft belonging to Cochin Port Trust except two dredgers and a floating crane can be serviced in the Port's existing dry dock at Cochin. On the basis of figures furnished by Cochin Port Trust in September, 1974, the Port has to spend an estimated extra amount of Rs. 34 lakhs a year for sending these three crafts to Bombay for dry docking. Even these crafts can be serviced at Cochin after the completion of the repair dry dock at Cochin Shipyard which is under construction. Government do not consider that another dry dock is necessary at present.

T.V. Centre in Patna

*262. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up soon a Television Centre in Patna for the benefit of people in Bihar; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present. However, the question of providing T. V. facilities in Patna and other places will be considered keeping in view the priorities as well as available resources.

Enriching Uranium through Chemical Process

*263. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the breakthrough made in France for securing enriched Uranium by the more economical chemical process;

(b) whether the researches made in India have put this country also on the road to development of nuclear energy by undertaking enrichment of Uranium; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to intensify efforts for self-reliance in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is, however, understood that the economic feasibility of the process is yet to be established and the details of the process have not yet been made public.

(b) India's nuclear power programme is based on natural uranium, except for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station where enriched uranium is used. Notwithstanding this, the Department is keeping in touch with the developments concerning the uranium enrichment process.

(c) Yes Sir, within the resources that can be made available for the purpose.

Setting up of a Liquid Propellant Plant in Trivandrum

2077. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the setting up of a Liquid Propellant Plant in Trivandrum District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारी

2078. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने 50 से अधिक कर्मचारियों (कर्मचारियों और अधिकांशियों) को बिना कोई कारण बताये सेवा से निकाल दिया था;

(ख) अब तक बहाल किये गये तथा बहाल न किये गए कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों को कब तक बहाल किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान उचित जांच के बिना ही 28 नियमित कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई थीं।

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों को पुनः बहाल कर दिया गया है उनके नाम निम्नानुसार हैं :—

1. श्री एस० सी० जैन, निरीक्षक
2. श्री एस० के० जैतली, निरीक्षक
3. श्री एच० सी० मंगला, कार्यपालक इंजीनियर
4. श्री मेघराज, फायर ऑफसर
5. श्री दिनेश चन्द्र गुप्ता, निरीक्षक

- 6 श्री आर० के० मिश्र, मुख्य अभियंता अधिकारी "
7. श्री जवाहर लाल, निरीक्षक
8. श्री एस० पी० सिंह, सुरक्षा निरीक्षक
9. श्री पी० पी० अग्रवाल, प्रधान लिपिक
10. श्री धर्म सिंह, लुहार
11. श्री हरस्वरूप, लाइनमैन ।

जिन कर्मचारियों को अभी तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है उनके नाम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. श्री एस० एल० पद्मेजा, सहाय टाइम कीपर
2. श्री ओ० पी० रावल, मीटर चैकर
3. श्री सी० ओ० गुप्ता, जूनियर क्लर्क
4. श्री एच० एस० बिन्दा, सीनियर क्लर्क
5. श्री हेम चन्द, बिलमेसेन्जर
6. श्री आर० पी० पुरी, सीनियर क्लर्क
7. श्री आर० के० शर्मा अधीक्षक (तकनीकी)
8. श्री तरुण भास्कर, निरीक्षक
9. श्री अजीत सिंह, सीनियर लाइनमैन
10. श्री रणजीत, मजदूर
11. श्री जय प्रकाश, खलासी
12. श्री जयपाल सिंह, मजदूर
13. श्री अमरजीत सिंह, मजदूर
14. श्री चावल सिंह, सुरक्षा गार्ड
15. श्री बिशन सिंह, सुरक्षा गार्ड
16. श्री दन सिंह, सुरक्षा गार्ड
17. श्री शिव राज सिंह, जूनियर क्लर्क ।

(ग) जिन 17 कर्मचारियों को अभी तक पुनः बहाल नहीं किया गया है उनके मामले समझौता व्यवस्था द्वारा निपटाए जाने हैं और विचाराधीन हैं ।

Scheme for Building of Roads

2079. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat have submitted to the Union Government a scheme for building roads in the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Union Government to the State Government for building roads in the State during the year 1977-78;

(c) whether all the roads proposed by the State Government will be financed by the Centre;

(d) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(e) whether the Gujarat State has not been provided sufficient funds by the Ministry in the past for the construction of new roads in the State?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The State Government have been representing from time to time for Central financial assistance for making up the deficiency of roads in the State vis-a-vis the 20-Year Plan suggested in the Report of Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81). The 20-Year Programme was a requirement assessment projected by All-India Chief Engineers' Group and fulfilment has to depend upon the availability of resources in different Plan periods.

So far as Central Road Schemes are concerned a sum of Rs. 70.51 crores has been provided to Gujarat since its creation in 1960. For expenditure during April-July 1977 out of funds Voted on Account, a sum of Rs 150.70 lakhs has been released for the purpose. As regards funds for the remaining period of the year, the provision would be intimated after the Demands for Grants have been voted by Parliament.

So far as State roads are concerned, the matter would have to be taken up by the State Government with the Planning Commission.

Proposal to make Nangal-Baijnath and Dehras National Highways

2080. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make Nangal-Baijnath via Hamirpur, Sujampur, Tira and Palampur and Dharamsala-Nangal via Kangra and Dehras National Highways; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shelters at new bus stops of Central Secretariat

2081. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DTC has not till now got constructed shelters at the new bus stops of Central Secretariat;

(b) whether the passengers have been facing great difficulty for want of shelters at these bus stands; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide shelters at these bus stands for the safety of passengers from sun and rain and if so, when?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). One bus queue shelter at one of the four bus bays at the Central Bus terminal has already been constructed. The work of constructing additional shelters at this bus bay and of providing shelters at the other three bays at this terminal has been awarded to the National Buildings Construction Corporation.

बिहार के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

2082. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को बिहार राज्य की भूतपूर्व सरकार के मन्त्रियों को गलत नीतियों तथा उनके द्वारा की गई अनियमित-ताओं के बारे में बिहार से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन मन्त्रियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये कोई आयोग नियुक्त किया है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । पटना सचिवालय मिनिस्ट्रियल कर्मचारी संघ से बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र के विरुद्ध आरोपों का दिनांक 29-4-77 का एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । मामले पर सामान्य क्रियाविधि के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जा रही है और अभी यह विचार करने की स्टेज नहीं आई कि क्या जांच आयोग की नियुक्त किया जाना आवश्यक है ।

योजना आयोग को समाप्त करना

2083. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है कि सरकार योजना आयोग को समाप्त करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख); सरकार योजना आयोग को समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

Notices to Kissans of South Andaman Tahsil to vacate Government land

2084. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the kissans of Burmanallah, Makkapad and Bidnabad of South Andaman Tahsil have been served notices by the Revenue Department of Andaman Administration for the removal of horticulture gardens bearing fruits raised on the Government land;

(b) whether majority of these kissans belong to the weaker section and are in possession of these Government lands for years together; and

(c) if so, the difficulties in regularising the possession of these lands as has been done in the case of house owners in the Municipal area?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) 59 encroachers have been evicted from unauthorisedly occupied land at Bidnabad, Mukhapahad and Birchgung after they had been given due notices under section 202 of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Regulation, 1966.

(b) Most of the encroachers had come from Mainland in search of jobs and squatted upon the land.

(c) The land from where these encroachers have been evicted is required for defence purposes. Hence, it was not found possible to consider regularisation of their encroachments.

Diesel Conservation Seminar

2085. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Diesel Conservation Seminar held recently made a number of suggestions to the Government; and

(b) if so, outlines of the recommendations made and the follow up action taken or proposed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-554/77].

Publication of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi

2086. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revived Advisory Board for the project for publication of the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the collected works series which were spoken and written by Mahatma Gandhi?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Of the estimated total of 91 volumes in the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi series:—

(i) 68 volumes in English (covering Gandhiji's speeches and writings upto 28-2-1939), and 65 volumes in Hindi (covering the period upto 31-7-1937) have been published;

(ii) Volumes upto 79 in English (covering the period upto 24-4-1945) and volumes upto 71 in Hindi

(covering the period upto 15-4-1940) have been edited and kept ready for the press; and

(iii) Work of compilation, revision, editing, translation and research in respect of the rest of the material is in progress.

Avenues of Promotion for Assistant Examiners in MI Directorate of Army Headquarters

2087. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1423 on the 25th August, 1976 and state:

(a) what steps have been taken to remove stagnation and create better avenues of promotion for the Assistant Examiners working in the MI Directorate of Army Headquarters so far;

(b) whether some posts of Hindi Examiners are lying vacant in MI Directorate for quite some time; and

(c) if so, reasons for not promoting the eligible Assistant Examiners on seniority basis against those posts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The question of revision of the existing recruitment rules for the post of Examiners in MI Directorate is under consideration with a view to providing better avenues of promotion to Assistant Examiners.

(b) and (c). Two posts of Hindi Examiners are lying vacant out of which one falls to departmental promotion quota. For that post orders for promotion of one Assistant Examiner have already been issued but he has not yet assumed his duty as Examiner. 7

S.S. State of Goa

2088. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the name of the ship of the Indian Shipping Corporation named "S. S. State of Goa" launched in 1963 has been substituted?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Shipping Corporation of India has never had in its fleet any vessel named 'S. S. State of Goa'.

Allotment of Industrial Sheds by D.S.I.D.C.

2090. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of certain charges against the erstwhile Chairman of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) the number of industrial sheds allotted by the DSIDC during the period of emergency to sons and relatives of VIPs and that too on out of turn basis;

(c) whether Government have looked into the matter; and

(d) if so, the nature of enquiry conducted and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) The Government have received complaints regarding irregularities against the erstwhile Chairman of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation.

(b) to (d). Complaints of irregularities in allotment are under enquiry.

**Removal Of Labourers From Service
In Ordnance Clothing Factory Shah-
Jahanpur**

2091. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for removing from service in June itself, 74 labourers who were working in the embroidery cell of Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur and how their families would be supported; and

(b) whether embroidery work is being done on contract and the poor labourers are being deprived of their due wages and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No labourers working in the Embroidery Cell of Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, have been removed from service in June nor is there any such proposal under consideration.

(b) There is no proposal to get embroidery work done on contract basis. The question of depriving the labourers of their wages does not, therefore, arise.

**Central Government Employees
Consumer Cooperative Society**

2092. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 140 on the 6th April, 1977 regarding election of Director in the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi and state:

(a) the action taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi on the complaints which are said to have been referred to the Registrar in the month of September, 1976 so far;

(b) whether the Registrar had in the month of April, 1977 asked the General Manager of the Society to conduct an enquiry into the matter

and submit the report within 3 weeks; and

(c) whether the enquiry was conducted by the General Manager; and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The complaints were referred to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in September, 1976 for a final decision. The Registrar, in the month of April 1977, asked the General Manager of the Society to conduct investigations and report to him within 3 weeks.

Since, according to the Delhi Co-operative Societies Rules 1973, the competent authority to enquire into and decide on such matters is the Registrar, the General Manager requested the Registrar on 10th May 1977 to hold the inquiry himself and give his final decision, as requested in September, 1976.

The Registrar of Cooperative Societies is now conducting the inquiry. There have been two sittings of the Court of inquiry on 10-6-1977 and 22-6-1977. The next date for the inquiry has been fixed as 6th July 1977.

**Proposal to Scrap Amendments of
C.S.R.**

2093. SHRI GANGADHAR APPABURANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to scrap the amendments of Central Service Rules relating to family planning etc., which were made during the Emergency; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Member is referring to the new rule 21-A introduced in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, for

adoption of small family norm by Government servants. If so, the matter is under examination.

Supply of Uranium by U.S.A. for Tarapur Atomic Power Station

2094. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Government have agreed to supply Uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station on some conditions;

(b) if so, what are those conditions; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). It is understood that the U.S. authorities have recommended the release of uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Some preliminary talks have been held on President Carter's Nuclear Non-Proliferation Policy. The attention of the U.S. authorities has been drawn to the contractual obligations of the Government to Government Agreement on the supply of uranium to the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The U.S. authorities have also been informed of the adverse effects such delay can have on the availability of power in the Western Region.

Burns Standard Co.

2095. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burns Standard Company, undertaking of Government of India had placed expansion proposals for Rs. 16 crores in 1975;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (c). With a view to improving the quality of refractory materials being manufactured by their refractory and ceramic units at Gulfarbari, Niwar and Salem and keeping the future demand in view, Burn Standard Company have submitted proposals involving a total investment of Rs. 16.71 crores. The proposals are to be implemented in two phases, involving nearly equal investments. In the first phase, emphasis has been laid on providing balancing equipment and kilns, so that these could manufacture high quality refractories by adopting modern process technology. This proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Sale of Cement by M/s. Jaipur Udyog

2096. DR. BAAU KALDATY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Cement Officer, Bombay has issued several authorisations in January, 1971 to M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Jaipur;

(b) whether these authorisations were utilised by M/s. Jaipur Udyog for sale of cement in the open market at high prices;

(c) whether the holders of the allotment letter in this respect M/s. Patel Tiles and Marbles Pvt. Ltd., Bombay have been denied the supply of cement for the past several years;

(d) whether any complaint has been received from the allottee in this regard; and

(e) action taken by Government for the misuse of the authorisation by M/s. Jaipur Udyog?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No authorisations for supply of cement were issued on Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Jaipur during January 1971, by Regional Cement Officer, Bombay.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). M/s. Patel Tiles & Marbles (P) Ltd., Bombay were issued authorisations for a quantity of 72 metric tonnes in January, 1975 and another authorisation for 48 metric tonnes in March, 1975 on M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Swaimadhopur. Due to certain difficulties faced by the management including less production, closure of the cement factory etc., M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. could not supply cement to this party. On receipt of a complaint in this regard from the party, the authorisations issued on M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. were cancelled and fresh authorisations for 120 metric tonnes were issued on M/s. A.C.C. Wadi Wadi Cement factory.

वार्षिक विकास दर

2097. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में वार्षिक विकास की दर क्या थी ; और

(ख) चालू और आगामी वर्ष के दौरान यह विकास की दर कितनी होने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1976-77 में सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद की विकास दर 1.5 से 2.0 प्रतिशत के बीच होने की संभावना है ।

(ख) अनुमान अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

दामोदर घाटी परियोजना

2098. श्री रामामन्ध तिवारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार के पानी का उपयोग सिंचाई एवं बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए होता है परन्तु इसका सर्वाधिक लाभ पश्चिम बंगाल को ही मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस विषयता को दूर करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग) दामोदर घाटी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दामोदर नदी के जल का उपयोग सिंचाई, विद्युत-उत्पादन तथा औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाता है तथा जिस सीमा तक व्यवहार्य है उस सीमा तक बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल दोनों राज्यों को इससे लाभ मिलता है । दामोदर नदी के जल का उपयोग करने के लिए बिहार सरकार की ओर से दो सिंचाई स्कीमों का प्रस्ताव है, नामशः तिलैया व्यपवर्तन स्कीम तथा कोनार व्यपवर्तन स्कीम । बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल सरकारों एवं दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा इन प्रस्तावों की जांच की जानी है तथा इन पर विचार किया जाना है ।

तटीय राजपथों का निर्माण और उनकी लम्बाई

2099. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में केन्द्रीय सहायता के साथ निर्माण किए गए तटीय राजपथों की कुल लम्बाई क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात राज्य में निर्माण किए गए तटीय राजपथों की लम्बाई क्या है ;

(ग) गुजरात राज्य को अब तक कुल कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(घ) गुजरात को 1977-78 के दौरान कितना अनुदान दिया जाना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) से (घ). गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, केरल और गोवा के राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सहायता से 1621 कि०मी० तटीय राज्य सड़कों की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

जहां तक, गुजरात में तटीय राज्य राजमार्ग का सम्बन्ध है, वास्तव में इसकी लम्बाई 1824 कि०मी० है, जिसमें काफी बड़ी लम्बाई की सड़क पहले से ही मौजूद हैं और कुछ लुप्त योजक-मार्गों तथा उन पर पुलों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है । इसके लिए अब तक स्वीकृत सहायता 443.50 ला आती है ।

अप्रैल जुलाई, 1977 के दौरान व्यय के लिए, लेखा में स्वीकृत धनराशि में से 28.00 लाख रु० की राशि इस प्रयोजन के लिए दी गयी है । वर्ष की शेष अवधि के लिए संसद द्वारा अनुदान की मांगें पारित होने के बाद धन का आवंटन किया जाएगा ।

उपर्युक्त तटीय राज्य सड़कों के अतिरिक्त, तटीय क्षेत्रों में लगभग 5400 कि०मी० लम्बाई के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग भी हैं, जिनका विकास और अनुरक्षण व्यय पूर्णतः केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है । 5400 कि०मी० की इस लम्बाई में बम्बई के पास पानवेल से कोचीन के निकट एरापल्ली तक पश्चिमी तट सड़क भी शामिल है जो मार्च, 1972 तक केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त राज्य सड़क थी और उसके बाद उसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित कर दिया गया ।

Wind Electric Generator

2100. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Bangalore, has designed and developed a wind electric generator; and

(b) if so, facts regarding its functioning?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The device is capable of producing better than 20 to 30 volt ampere hours of energy on a windy day and is economically viable as an alternate to drycell usage. Its applications are for use in communication repeater stations, navigation buoys in seaways, aviation lighting equipment on isolated physical features. As and when the wind energy is available the Wind Electric Generator charges a long life battery from which the energy can be drawn. The present status of the system is that tests on prototype are in final stages.

Plants for Extraction of Oil from Coal

2101. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to establish plants at four places to extract oil from coal;

(b) if so, main features thereof;

(c) whether Government will need any foreign know-how for extracting oil from coal; if so, facts thereof; and

(d) total expenditure expected on this project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (d). Question does not arise.

Corruption in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

2102. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption is prevalent among some of the officers in collusion with contractors/suppliers in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in supplying sand, props and other materials for sand-stowing purposes; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to institute an enquiry to establish fact?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No such reports have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Cachar Paper Mill

2103. SHRIMATI RASHIDA HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the position of Cachar Paper Mill, which was to be started long ago; and

(b) the date on which it will start production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Preliminary work on the Cachar Project including the preparation of detailed Project Report and engineering drawing for plant layout and for long delivery equipment items has been completed, tenders for long delivery equipment issued, and site clearance commenced.

(b) Production from the proposed mill is expected to commence around 3½ years. It is expected that the plant will go into production by around the end of 1981.

Unutilised capacity of Railway Wagon Building Industry

2104. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 per cent of railway wagon building industry is unutilised for lack of orders from the Railway Board;

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to utilise the unutilised capacity of the industry; and

(c) the impact of this dormant capacity on employment in engineering industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Approximately 52 per cent of the Wagon production capacity of the Industry is at present unutilised.

(b) Almost all the units which are now engaged in the production of Railway Wagon, are manufacturing items of allied nature, such as Structural fabrication, Cranes, Transmission Towers, Coal Tubs, Buckets, domestic gas cylinders, Road Rollers, Trailers etc. Efforts are being made by the Wagon Building Units to take up more items under the diversification programmes.

(c) As the Wagon Industry is part of general engineering industries, its employment aspects cannot be exclusively identified.

Victimisation in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

2105. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the large-scale victimisation of workers in the Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research all over India such as suspension and termination of service; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A representation made by the General Secretary of the so-called Federation of the CSIR employees and worker's unions and Associations was received making such allegations.

(b) Enquiries made from the National Laboratories/Institutes of the CSIR have revealed that there has been no such case of victimisation.

**आपात-काल के दौरान निलम्बित किये गये
नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के कर्मचारियों
का नौकरी पर बहाल किया
जाना**

2106. श्री सत्य देव सिंह क्या प्रह :
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात-काल के दौरान नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के कितने कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित किया गया और उन में से कितने कर्मचारियों को नौकरी पर बहाल कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उन सभी कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें नौकरी पर बहाल कर दिया गया है, निलम्बित अवधि के लिए वेतन का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों को वेतन नहीं दिया गया ? और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार आपातकाल के दौरान 124 कर्मचारी

निलम्बित किये गये थे । इन में से 146 बहाल कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). 45 कर्मचारियों को उनके निलम्बन की अवधि का पूरा वेतन तथा भत्ते दिये गये हैं और उनकी निलम्बन की अवधि को सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए ड्यूटी पर बिताई गई अवधि माना गया है । 32 कर्मचारियों को मामूली दण्ड दिये गये हैं और उनकी निलम्बन की अवधि को ड्यूटी पर बिताई गई अथवा किसी प्रकार की देय छुट्टी न मान कर नियमित कर दिया गया और उनका भुगतान उनको पहले दिये गये निर्वाह भत्ते तक सीमित कर दिया गया ।

शेष 39 मामलों में अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है क्योंकि कुछ मामलों में नियमित विभागीय जांच हो रही है और कुछ मामलों में कर्मचारियों से कारण बताओ नोटिस के उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

**बीकानेर और गंगानगर के काश्तकारों को
शिक्षा, पानी और परिवहन की सुविधाएं
देना**

2107. चौधरी हरी राम मक्कासर :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पाकिस्तान के साथ लगे बीकानेर और गंगानगर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिए शिक्षा, पानी और परिवहन की सुविधा देने और काश्तकारों को भू-राजस्व में राहत देने का है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में बार-बार होने वाली घटनाओं के कारण वहां के निवासियों को जो क्षति होती है उसके लिए राहत देने पर विचार करेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव रक्षा मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Poverty conditions in the Country

2108. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether poverty conditions in the country are increasing or decreasing during these years of the decade of the seventies;

(b) the total number of people who are subsisting below the poverty line during the years 1971 to 1976;

(c) effective steps being taken to tackle this problem; and

(d) facts regarding poverty in the urban and rural areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) According to a

'Percentage of People below Poverty line.

Year	Rural		Urban		All-India	
	Working Group	Dandekar and Rath	Working Group	Dandekar and Rath	Working Group	Dandekar and Rath
1968-69 .	67.3	50.3	63.1	55.3	66.5	51.3
1970-71 .	64.1	45.6	57.3	50.5	62.7	46.5
1973-74 .	60.6	41.4	55.2	48.1	59.5	42.7

(c) The Planning Commission has been asked to pay special attention to the problem of alleviation of poverty in the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Efforts are also being made to strengthen the programmes in the existing plans which can assist the weaker sections of the population to improve their economic condition. The Annual Plan for 1977-78 has been re-cast to allocate 30 per cent of the funds to agricultural and allied items, and to generate 2.5 million jobs in the rural industries sector.

recent preliminary study by the C.S.O. there was some fall in the proportion of people living below the poverty line between 1968-69 and 1973-74. Estimates have not been made beyond 1973-74.

(b) and (d): Estimates of the number of persons below the poverty line vary depending on the assumptions made as to the per-capita expenditure required for a minimum acceptable level of living. The upper limit of Rs. 20 per capita per month at 1960-61 prices (Urban at Rs. 25, implying Rural at Rs. 18.90), as assumed by the Planning Commission Working Group of 1962, gives different estimates from those prepared by using the norms (Urban Rs. 22.50 and Rural Rs. 15.00) indicated in a study on "Poverty in India" by Prof. V. N. Dandekar and Prof. N. Rath. The estimates prepared by the C.S.O. are as follows:—

Development of Small Industries in Kerala

2110. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has evolved a 10,000 small industries scheme for the development of the industries in the villages;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has sought financial assistance from the Centre for this scheme; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has evolved and is implementing New Industries Programme (NIP) for starting 10,000 small scale units during 1975-76 to 1978-79. A good proportion of this number is being set up in mini Industrial Estates in Panchayats, each Estate accommodating 10 small units. Mini Industrial Estate building is constructed on one acre of land given by the panchayat free of cost. The entrepreneur is provided with building and machinery on remitting 10 per cent of its cost. 10 per cent of investment is contributed by Government as margin money. The remaining 80 per cent is obtained from Banks and Kerala State Financial Corporation.

(c) No formal request has been made.

(d) Does not arise.

Investigation into death of Dr. Chugh and his family in Delhi

2111. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there has been any progress in the investigation of the accident which led to the tragic demise of Dr. Chugh and his family in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to information

received from the Delhi Police, the accused driver has been arrested and the case is likely to be put up in the Court shortly.

राजस्थान के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का प्रावटन

2112. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अब तक भूमि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत रहे हैं और इनका निपटान कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का प्रावटन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। राजस्थान सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने के लिए कहा गया है। सूचना प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Watch on politicians ordered by erstwhile Prime Minister

2113. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the erstwhile Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had ordered extensive intelligence watch on the politicians who are critical of her;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken against those who were involved in this activity which was not done in order to safeguard the interests of the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Information in this behalf is not available in our records.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Price of NBC Steel balls

2114. **SHRI S. N. CHATURVEDI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of N.B.C. Steel balls in common use in poor man's vehicles viz. cycles and cycle rikshaws have gone up from Rs. 2.75 to Rs. 8 per gross between September, 1976 and June, 1977; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to check and control this rise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). The selling price of N.B.C. Steel balls, as ascertained from the Company, M/s. National Engineering Industries Ltd. was Rs. 3.46 per gross during 1976. With effect from 1-1-1977 the price was increased from Rs. 3.46 to Rs. 4.38 per gross. From 1-4-1977 the price has been further increased from Rs. 4.38 to Rs. 4.90 per gross. The increase in the price of steel balls is reported to be due to the increase in price of raw materials and Grinding Wheels. There is no price control on Steel balls.

Reopening of sick mills

2115. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any policy to reopen the sick mills in the country;

(b) if so, the number of sick units not functioning in the States;

(c) whether the Financial Corporations have also been asked to extend financial aid to these sick units; and

(d) if so, the outlines of the policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) The question of rehabilitation of sick industrial undertakings is examined on the merits of each case, in the light of the relevant statutory provisions, considerations of economic viability, financial inputs required and other relevant factors.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The role of public sector financial institutions and public sector banks would be one of extending adequate financial support for rehabilitation and nursing of such sick units as are considered viable. The case of each sick unit of rehabilitation/nursing will have to be studied independently on merits. Hence it will not be feasible to issue any general instructions to all public sector financing institutions to generally aid the sick units.

The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, set up in 1971 assists sick/closed units which are considered viable.

Shifting of administrative office of Lakshdweep Islands

2116. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the administrative office of the Lakshdweep Islands from Calicut to any other place;

(b) if so, the reason thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum protesting

against the move of shifting the administrative office; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal to shift Lakshadweep Branch Secretariat from Calicut to Cochin on certain grounds has been received from the Administrator, Lakshadweep and is under consideration of the Government. The main ground pressed for consideration by the administrator, Lakshadweep in this regard is that the office will serve its purposes better at Cochin because there now exists an all-weather communication to Lakshadweep from Cochin and the bulk of trade and passenger traffic of Lakshadweep with the mainland is through the port of Cochin rather than Calicut which is only a fair weather port. The Administrator has stressed that there was, no doubt, some justification to have this office in Calicut immediately after the shifting of the main Secretariat from Calicut to Kavaratti in view of certain traditional trade links with Calicut but the need and justification no longer exists as these links have grown very weak.

(c) Government have received a number of representations mostly from the employees opposing the shift.

(d) The decision on the proposal has been deferred pending detailed consideration of various aspects of the matter.

Shortage of electricity in North Bengal

2117. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of power in North Bengal as the available resources are not adequate to meet even the present demand resulting in load shedding everyday throughout the year;

(b) whether inter-State line between North Bengal and Assam completed more than 5 years back is lying idle since its completion and there is no possibility of getting power through that line in the near future;

(c) whether North Bengal is getting power through the inter-State line between North Bengal and Bihar to the tune of 5 MW only when the receiving arrangement at Siliguri is for 20 MW and this meagre supply is also erratic specially during peak load hours almost daily; and

(d) total amount spent for construction of these two inter-State lines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The present availability of power in North Bengal just balances the load demand in that area. However, on days when there is shortfall in generation, load shedding is resorted to during peak load hours.

(b) Inter-State transmission line between North Bengal and Assam was completed recently. Negotiations are in progress with Assam and Meghalaya for exchange of power through the line.

(c) As per present understanding, Bihar State Electricity Board is to supply 10 MW power at Dalkhola Sub-Station. This supply is limited to 3—5 MW during peak load hours.

(d) Total amount spent over the two inter-State transmission lines is Rs. 290.46 lakhs.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सुप्रा हत्याकाण्ड

2118. श्री हस्मोबिन्द वर्मा: क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में सुप्रा हत्याकाण्ड की निष्पक्ष जांच बराना चाहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह जांच कब तक करवाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की 2-5-76 को सुभा लाहिरी हत्याकाण्ड की जांच का कार्य सौंपा गया था। जांच के दौरान, हत्या के लिए जिम्मेदार अपराधी के रूप में पांच व्यक्तियों का पता लगाया गया। उनमें से दो इकबाली गवाह बन गए और सक्षम न्यायालय द्वारा क्षमा दान दे दिया गया। शेष तीन अपराधियों को न्यायालय में आरोप-पत्र दे दिए गए और उनके खिलाफ अब मुकदमा चल रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस मामले में और आगे कोई जांच करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Manufacture of Cars in collaboration of Mercedes Benz

2119. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tatas had applied in the past for manufacture of cars in collaboration with Mercedes Benz; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to issue licence to them to manufacture small diesel cars in view of scarcity of petrol?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No such application was received in the Ministry of Industry.

(b) He does not arise.

Typewriting tests for L.D.Cs

2120. SHRIMATI PARVATHI HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders asking about 1000 LDCs now working in various ministries to go because they failed to pass the typewriting examination;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether this step is in line with Government's "austerity and economy plan"?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Notices have been served on about 600 LDCs recruited on the basis of examinations held from 1964 to 1973, who have failed to pass the prescribed typing test, to the effect that their services will stand terminated if they do not pass the prescribed test by 30th June, 1977. Keeping in view the exigencies of the situation, it has, however, been decided to grant a final extension of one year to the LDCs who have not passed the test so far. This period will not be extended.

(c) The steps taken have no correlation with the Government's austerity and economy plan.

सीमेंट का आयात

2121. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या

उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया सीमेंट की एजेंसियां आयात करने में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाती हैं;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान आगरा और मेरठ डिवीजनों में जिन व्यक्तियों को एजेंसियां दी गईं उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इन एजेंसियों को देने से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों से काफी मात्रा में धन गैर-कानूनी रूप से लिया जाता है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिये संसदीय समिति की नियुक्ति करने का है जिससे भ्रष्टाचार में कमी हो सके; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री विज लाल वर्मा) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) इस आरोप में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कसौटी अपनायी जाती है :—

- (1) सहकारी समितियों, भूतपूर्व प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों और बेरोजगार स्नातकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।
- (2) निगम की अपनी नीति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छोटे-छोटे स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करने को प्राथमिकता देने की है ताकि आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में भी सीमेंट पहुंच सके।
- (3) ऊपर उल्लिखित कोटियों से इतर वर्गों के स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करते समय सीमेंट व्यापार और इससे सम्बद्ध व्यापार कार्यों जैसे भवन निर्माण

सामग्री में अनुभव रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के मामलों पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(4) स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त करते समय क्षेत्र विशेष में सीमेंट की खपत की सम्भाव्यता पर भी ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(5) मुख्य रूप से 'क', 'ख', 'ग' और 'घ' चार श्रेणियों के स्टाकिस्ट नियुक्त किए जाने हैं जिनका मासिक कोटा क्रमशः 75, 50, 25 और 10 मी० टन होता है। आखिर में बताई गई श्रेणी के स्टाकिस्टों की नियुक्ति कारखानों के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में की जाती है जहां सीमेंट ट्रकों अथवा बैलगाड़ियों से भी भर कर भेजी जा सकती है।

2. मेरठ और आगरा प्रक्षेत्रों के सीमेंट स्टाकिस्टों के नाम और पते सूच। में दिए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी—555 77]

Purchase Scandal in D.T.C.

2122. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:
SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to probe into the allegations of Rs. 1.25 crores purchase scandal in Delhi Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Stores and Purchase Committee of the

DTC Board is looking into the allegations in regard to purchase of accessories for buses and items like paint, printing paper etc. The allegations about purchase of tyres and boiler are being enquired into by CBI.

DISIR Detenus Prosecuted during Emergency

2123. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of DISIR detenus prosecuted during the internal emergency period before the cases against them were dropped, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Number of Persons prosecuted under DISIR 1971 during the period 25th June, 1975 and 21st March, 1977.

S. No.	Name of State	Number of persons prosecuted
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,796
2	Assam	1,467
3	Bihar	4,258
4	Gujarat	2,409
5	Haryana	1,013
6	Himachal Pradesh	508
7	Karnataka	4,001
8	Kerala	6,689
9	Madhya Pradesh	2,267
10	Meghalaya	18
11	Maharashtra	7,338
12	Manipur	163
13	Nagaland	4
14	Panjab	1,757

S. No.	Name of State	Number of persons prosecuted
15	Tamil Nadu	591
16	Sikkim	nil
17	Tripura	98
18	Uttar Pradesh	19,888
19	West Bengal	1,141
20	Andaman & Nicobar	89
21	Arunachal Pradesh	nil
22	Chandigarh	20
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3
24	Delhi	2,839
25	Goa, Daman and Diu	nil
26	Lakshdweep	nil
27	Mizoram	136
28	Pondicherry	58
TOTAL		58,551

NOTE:—Information from Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Rajasthan is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Licences for Industries in Assam

2124. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEV BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of industrial licences issued during the last three years to set up industries in Assam;

(b) the names of the industries for which the licences were issued;

(c) the names of the parties to whom the licences were given; and

(d) number and names of the parties that have utilized the licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) 11 licences were issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last three years 1974-1976, for establishing new industrial undertakings in Assam.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) One of the licences has since been cancelled. The remaining licences are at various stages of implementation.

Statement

S.No	Name and address of the Licensee	Licensed product	Location
1	M/s. Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Gauhati.	Card Board	Gauhati
2	Do.	Portland Cement	Gasimpani
3	Do.	Sugar	Borbori (Distt. Kamrup)
4	Do.	Sugar	Goipani (Distt. Dibrugarh)
5	Do.	Sugar	Kampur Distt. Nowgong
6	M/s Assam Asbestos Ltd. Jorhat.	Asbestos cement Sheets and Pipes	Gauhati
7	M/s. North Eastern Tobacco Co. Ltd. Gauhati	Cigarettes	Silpukhuri (Dist. Gauhati)
8	Shri S. N. Goenka (Assam Fruit Juice Products), Delhi	Tomato & Pine Apple Juice.	Kamrup (Since cancelled)
9	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay	Synthetic Detergents	Gauhati
10	M/s. Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Gauhati.	Canned Fruit & Vegetable Products	Goapara
11	M/s. Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Gauhati.	Sacking and Hessian	Darrange.

आकाशवाणी द्वारा विदेशी समाचारों का संग्रह

2125. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी किन-किन स्रोतों से विदेशी समाचार संग्रह करती है और इस पर कितना खर्च आता है और किन-किन देशों को समाचार भेजा जाता है और उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त होती है ; और

(ख) विकासशील नटम्य राष्ट्रों का जो सम्मेलन समाचार संचालन और वितरण के बारे में दिल्ली में हुआ था, उस कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवानी) (क) आकाशवाणी जिन स्रोतों से विदेशी समाचार संग्रह करती है, वे निम्नलिखित हैं : —

(1) समाचार ऐजेंसी, 'समाचार' ;

(2) आकाशवाणी की अनुश्रवण सेवा की रिपोर्टें ;

(3) हांगकांग, कारो, देहरान और ढाका में आकाशवाणी के पूर्णकालिक संवाद-दाता; और

(4) पेरिस, बर्लिन, नैरोबी, मास्को, वाशिंगटन, सिंगापुर, काठमंडू, लंदन और ब्रुसेल्स में आकाशवाणी के अंशकालिक संवाद-दाता।

इस पर होने वाले खर्च की स्थिति क्रमानुसार नीचे दी गई है :—

(1) आकाशवाणी 'समाचार' को फिलहाल भारतीय और विदेशी समाचारों की स्प्लाइ के निमित्त कुल मिलाकर 2,32,500 रुपये प्रतिमास की दर से भुगतान करती है। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस कुल राशि में विदेशी समाचारों की स्प्लाइ के निमित्त भुगतान की कितनी राशि होती है।

(2) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान आकाशवाणी की अनुश्रवण सेवा के अनुरक्षण पर हुआ व्यय लगभग 2,50,000 रुपए था।

(3) और (4) 1976-77 के दौरान विदेशों में तैनात आकाशवाणी के पूर्णकालिक और अंशकालिक संवाददाताओं पर हुआ व्यय लगभग 7,22,000 रुपए था।

आकाशवाणी विदेशों को कोई समाचार नहीं भेजती।

(ख) 'समाचार' ने गुट निरपेक्ष देशों की 19 राष्ट्रीय समाचार एजेंसियों के साथ समाचारों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए द्विपक्षीय करार किये हैं। 'समाचार' इन प्रत्येक एजेंसी को 500 शब्द प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से समाचार भेज रहा है। इससे मूल पार्टनरों से प्राप्त समाचारों में से औसतन 1500 शब्द 'समाचार' की दैनिक राष्ट्रीय सेवा में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।

Complaints of Misbehaviour with Women Conductors

2126. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state what are the finding of enquiry regarding the complaints of women conductors about the behaviour of some senior traffic officials in Delhi Transport Corporation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): No complaints have been received and there has been no enquiry.

Labour Trustees of the Port Trust

2127. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Labour Trustees of the Port Trust are now nominated by Government of India;

(b) whether there is a demand from workers that such Trustees should be elected by the workers of the port;

(c) whether Government have considered this proposal; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The appointment of Labour Trustees is made by the Government under the proviso under section 3(1)(c)(i) of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(b) A recent resolution passed by Cochin Port Employees Organisation suggesting that the Labour Trustees in the Port Trust should be selected by election through secret ballot, has been received.

(c) and (d). The Act requires that the Trade Unions should be consulted. Accordingly nominations are being made on the basis of verified membership of the Unions and from amongst the panels suggested by Unions.

Urdu as Second Language

2128. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total Urdu speaking population in U.P., Bihar and Delhi and their percentage to the total population;

(b) what is the district-wise Urdu speaking population in those two States and their percentage to the total population; and

(c) whether Urdu would be declared as second official language in those two States and also in Delhi Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-556/77.]

(c) At the Conference of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held in August, 1961, certain criteria were evolved for recognition of minority languages for official purposes. In pursuance of these recommendations, a State is considered uni-lingual if about 70 per cent or more of its population speak one language and if there is a substantial minority constituting 30 per cent or more of the population of the State such a State is considered bi-lingual. At the district level where 60 per cent of the population speaks or uses a language other than the official language of the State, that language of the minority group is to be recognised as an official language in that district in addition to the State official language.

The policy of the Government is to accord Urdu due importance and encouragement.

Reduction in Expenditure on Official Functions

2129. SHRI DHARAMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce the pomp and show attendant on official functions, visits, arrival, departure and stay of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and high officials;

(b) the estimated reduction in official expenditure as a result of the steps taken or proposed to be taken; and

(c) whether State Governments would be advised to reduce similar expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) There are standing instructions regarding courtesies to be shown and accommodation to be provided to the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and other Central Ministers on their official/private visits to the States and Union Territories. The Government have also time and again laid emphasis on observance of austerity and avoidance of all forms of ostentation. The Prime Minister has himself set an example by using commercial flights for his air journeys. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that expenditure on official entertainments should be restricted to the barest minimum.

(b) It is not possible to assess the likely reduction in official expenditure at this stage.

(c) In such matters the State Governments take suitable steps on their own initiative.

Enlargement of Merchant Navy

2130. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals are pending with the Government for enlargement of Merchant Navy in the country; and

(b) if so, the policy of the Government regarding expansion of the Shipping Industry?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). It is the Government's policy that, as much of India's export and import trade should be carried by Indian ships as possible. With this objective, the operative Indian tonnage during the Fifth Plan is proposed to be increased from 3.09 million gross tonnes to 6.50 million gross tonnes, with 0.50 million GRT on order. A provision of Rs. 410 crores has been made in the Fifth Plan for advancing loans to Shipping Companies for buying ships. In addition, Rs. 500 crores in foreign exchange have been provided for this purpose. Proposals for acquisition submitted by the Shipping companies are scrutinised on merits with reference to the above target, the types of ships suitable for India's trade and other relevant considerations.

Display of Bus Routes at Bus Stops by D.T.C.

2131. SHRI NATWARLAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has put up some boards on bus stands showing bus routes passing through those stands;

(b) whether many important bus stands have not been provided with such boards;

(c) whether these boards are only in English language which create difficulty for many commuters;

(d) whether Government are going to provide these boards on all important bus stands in Hindi and English; and

(e) if so, facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, no complaint has been received in this regard.

(d) and (e). It is proposed to provide boards in Hindi also at the bus stands where boards have already been put up in English.

Sale of vehicles from Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt

2132. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had received a letter from a Member of Parliament regarding alleged sale of vehicles which were allotted to workers of Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt. as ex-servicemen from surplus defence stock in April, 1977;

(b) whether Government propose to inquire into this malpractice; and

(c) if so, the fact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to a letter dated 22nd May, 1977 from Shri B. S. Chowhan, MP.

(b) and (c). Shri Balbir Singh, an ex-serviceman now serving in Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt, was allotted a vehicle on 25th September, 1974 in accordance with existing rules.

Since he had sold the vehicle within a period of 3 years contrary to the terms of allotment, departmental enquiry was instituted. During the enquiry the individual has submitted a statement accepting the disposal of the vehicle to a relative because he was in financial difficulty. He has, however, declined to indicate the name of the person to whom he sold the vehicle. A chargesheet has been served on the individual and disciplinary action is in progress.

Development of Coir Industry

2133. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted to the Central Government in about December, 1974 a rephased programme for the development of Coir Industry in Kerala for its approval and assistance;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme; and

(c) the decision of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal on 10-12-1974 for coir development for the Fifth Plan which envisaged assistance to the existing coir cooperative societies and for organisation of new primary coir cooperative societies, involving a total outlay of Rs. 41.72 lakhs. The proposal was examined in detail after which it was agreed that the State Government would concentrate on restructuring of the existing coir co-operative societies and that new coir operative societies need not be organised till all the existing potentially

viable coir cooperative societies had been made economically and financially viable. Accordingly, a special Central assistance of Rs. 4.31 crores was sanctioned to revitalise the existing potentially viable coir cooperative societies in the State. The last instalment of assistance was released to the State Government on 25-3-1977.

पुलिस अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्यादतियों की शिकायतों के बारे में जांच

2134. श्री नरसिंह यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता सरकार पुलिस अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों द्वारा जनता के साथ की गई ज्यादतियों की शिकायतों के बारे में जांच करने के लिए कांग्रेस सरकार जैसा ही रवैया अपनायेगी अथवा कोई नया तरीका निकालेगी; और

(ख) यदि कोई नया तरीका अपनाया जायेगा तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरणसिंह) (क) और (ख). सरकार को अभी इस विषय में विचार करना है कि पुलिस तथा अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई ज्यादतियों की रोजमर्रा की शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए कौन से नये तरीके अपनाने चाहिये। इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य से किसी भी सुझाव का अधिक स्वागत होगा।

Dogri Bulletin from Jammu Radio

2135. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal lying with the Ministry for the increase of Dogri Bulletin for rural area from Jammu Radio; and

(b) whether the required strength of 6 persons is maintained in case of Dogri Unit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir; there is no proposal to increase the duration of the Dogri news bulletins broadcast from Radio Kashmir, Jammu.

(b) The sanctioned strength of staff in the Regional News Unit at Radio Kashmir, Jammu, is five. All the five incumbents are in position at present.

Selection of Members of Advisory Board of A.I.R., Kurseong

2136. SHRI K. B. CHETRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Advisory Board members of A.I.R., Kurseong;

(b) when Government propose to reconstitute the Board; and

(c) the criteria of selection of members?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The question of constitution of the Programme Advisory Committees at A.I.R. Stations (including Kurseong) is under consideration.

(c) The members selected represent cultural, linguistic and social interests of the listening area of the

A.I.R. station. The knowledge and expertise of the members in advising on the qualitative improvement of A.I.R. programmes is also taken into consideration.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा की प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में शामिल होने के लिये सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पात्रता

2137. श्री महीलाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा की प्रतियोगिताओं में शामिल होने के लिये सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पात्र बनाने हेतु पांच वर्ष के अनुभव और 35 वर्ष की आयु का उपबन्ध करने और उनके लिए कुछ पदों का आरक्षण करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अंतिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों को भी तदनु रूप छूट दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके लिए किये जाने वाले प्रावधानों का रूपरेखा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है । फिर भी, सरकार ने राज्य सिविल सेवा तथा राज्य पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों को क्रमशः भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में पदोन्नति के लिए सीमा की, प्रत्येक संवर्ग में वरिष्ठ ड्यूटी पदों के 25 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 33 प्रतिशत करने का निर्णय किया है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप पदोन्नति की रिक्तियों में हुई वृद्धि को विद्यमान नियमों के अनुसार भरा जाएगा ।

गैर-राज्य सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों के लिए भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में चयन द्वारा नियुक्ति हेतु उपलब्ध पदों की संख्या भी उसी अनुपात में पदोन्नति पदों के 25 प्रतिशत का 15 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 33½ प्रतिशत का 15 प्रतिशत हो जायेगी। परिणामतः भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में बाद में प्रवेश के प्रस्तावों को छोड़कर दिया गया है।

(क) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

Industrialization of Backward Areas of Eastern U.P.

2138. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development scheme for industrialization of backward areas of Fatehpur, Banda and other backward areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh has been formulated; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Apart from several industrial units of varying sizes already established in Fatehpur, Banda and other backward areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, a number of developmental schemes for industrialisation of these areas have been formulated and are under implementation, brief details of these are given below:

2. The districts of Ballia, Deoria, Ghazipur and Allahabad are covered under the Centrally-sponsored scheme of Rural Industries Projects.

3. In addition to the incentives offered by the U.P. Govt. for promotion of industries in their backward areas, the districts of Fatehpur, Banda and

11 districts from Eastern U.P. (viz., Basti, Bahraich, Azamgarh, Ballia, Deoria, Ghazipur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Gonda and Jaunpur) have been selected as industrially backward and, as such, are eligible for concessional finance by the all-India term lending financial institutions. Industries in these districts are also eligible for certain income-tax relief. Artisans, craftsmen and other small entrepreneurs belonging to the weaker sections of the society are eligible for credit in these districts under the differential Interest Rates schemes. Of the 11 districts of Eastern U.P. the districts of Basti, Ballia and Faizabad have been selected to qualify also for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy. Applications from small scale industrial units in these districts are given preference in the import of raw materials, components, etc., and also for supply of machines on hire-purchase terms by the National Small Industries Corporation.

4. Under the Central programme for the development of the handloom industry, an Intensive Development Project has been taken up in U.P. It covers parts of the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti.

5. Under the Central Programme for the development of Handicrafts, a scheme for training of weavers in woollen carpets is under implementation in Mirzapur district.

6. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh have set up a Corporation called the 'Uttar Pradesh Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam Limited', with the object of accelerating the process of industrialisation in the backward districts of eastern U.P.

7. Some of the other State Corporations like the U.P. Small Industries Corporation and the U.P. Electronics Corporation, U.P. State Textile Corporation and the U.P. Agro Industrial Corporation have also undertaken some schemes for development of industries in these areas.

Site for Indian Navy Unit on Arabian Sea Coast

2139. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the purpose of establishing a unit of the Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea coast for purpose of defence, a place has been selected by the authorities in Nanguneri Taluk; and

(b) if so, the name of the place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

परमाणु ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के लिये कनाडा द्वारा यूरेनियम की सप्लाई

2140. श्री निमल चन्द्र जैन : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाडा ने भारत को परमाणु ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के लिए यूरेनियम की सप्लाई का आश्वासन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी सप्लाई कब से प्रारम्भ होगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Agro-Industries

2141. SHRI DHARAMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to re-vitalise agro-industries, cottage industries and small industries based on agricultural products; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the Fifth Five Year Plan in this context, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Programmes are being worked out to re-vitalise agro-industries, cottage industries and small industries based on agricultural products. For intensifying these agro-based industries and small scale industries the possibility of a decentralised organisational network is also being considered. The State Agro-Industries Corporations are also being advised to provide technical guidance to farmers and persons concerned with agro-industries with a view to enabling efficient conduct of their enterprise.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for the year 1977-78 has been suggested to re-vitalise agro-based industries and agro-industries complex. The Fifth Five Year Plan is being reviewed in the light of the new policies of the Government.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Smt. Indira Gandhi

2142. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether erstwhile Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi received money from different Zionist anti Arab (Jews fanatics) organisations abroad; and

(b) if so, action taken against her for violating foreign exchange rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Government do not have any such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Winding of Enquiry Commission against Birla Companies

2143. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAIN YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enquiry Commission looking into the affairs of the Birla companies has been wound up; and

(b) if not, the progress made by the Commission so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses appointed by the Government which, *inter-alia*, is enquiring into certain aspects of the working of some of the companies belonging to the Birla group. The Commission has not been wound up.

(b) The table below gives an approximate idea of the work done by the Commission in regard to scrutiny of cases:

Cases relating to	No. of files to be scrutinised	No. of files scrutinised
Licensing Wing	2731	1521
Industrial Finance Corporation of India	700	700
Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India	1581	1581
Industrial Development Bank of India	282	282
Life Insurance Corporation	900	900
Unit Trust of India	140	140
State Bank of India & Subsidiaries	3000	1800
Company Law Wing	1732	1593
Revenue Wing — Income Tax	900	500
	11966	9017

Apart from scrutiny of cases stated above, the Commission has already held public hearings on five occasions in connection with matters relating to financial assistance granted by public financial institutions. Further hearings in respect of the financial assistance and other terms of reference are proposed to be held by the Commission in due course of time.

Proposal to abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution

2144. SHRI P. K. DEO:

SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution so far as it relates to the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): No, Sir.

Memorandum from Dock Sramik Association, Calcutta

2145. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the Dock Sramik Association, Calcutta;

(b) whether Government are considering to take over the Shalimar Works Ltd; and

(c) if so, when and the features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration, in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping & Transport.

Stagnation in various grades of Central Government employees

2146. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a very large number of employees of various grades of Central Government have completed more than 20 years service in their grades;

(b) whether Government are aware that this stagnation has been causing considerable discontentment and indignation among the employees; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to mitigate the hardships of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Information about the position in different Departments is not available with the Department of Personnel, and is being collected from various Ministries/Departments.

(b) Government are aware that wherever there is stagnation, it causes dissatisfaction among the employees.

(c) In order to mitigate hardship which might arise from stagnation, orders have been recently issued providing for the following:—

- (i) Introduction of Selection Grades for Groups 'C' and 'D' grades.
- (ii) Introduction of Selection grades for stenographers in subordinate offices.
- (iii) Creation of posts of Record Keepers to provide promotion posts for Group D staff.
- (iv) Relaxation of upper age limit upto the age of 35 years for Departmental candidates for their appointments to Group C and D posts in their own Department.

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- (v) Setting up of Cadre Review Committees to review the different aspects of cadre management periodically and systematically to remove the grievances of inadequate promotion, wherever these might exist for Group 'A' services.

Second mine cut at Neyveli

2147. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the reasons for delay in sanctioning the second mine cut at Neyveli in view of the chronic power shortage in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Opening of the second mine cut at Neyveli is linked with the setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station at Neyveli to meet the power requirements of the Southern Region in general and the State of Tamil Nadu in particular by the end of the Sixth Plan period. This is under examination by the Government. Meanwhile, a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1977-78 for detailed geological and hydrological investigation in the second mine cut area.

Reservations in Services

2148. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have granted 15 per cent reservation in services, to the persons belonging to Backward castes on the lines of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe; and

(b) what the Union Government propose to do in this regard in All India Services?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) This is a matter concerning the U.P. State Government. However, it is learnt that the State Government has taken no such decision.

(b) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government of India in this regard.

Indian Economic Service

2149. **SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission had recommended that all services having economic content would be managed and run by the Indian Economic Service;

(b) whether this recommendation is being flouted;

(c) whether all such posts have been identified by the concerned department and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to restore all such posts to the Indian Economic Service for speedy economic development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in view the suggestions made by the Third Central Pay Commission for the encadrement of posts in Grade I and Grade II of the Indian Economic Service in the content of improving career prospects of members of that Service. The Commission had observed that a number of posts which seemed to qualify for inclusion in Grade I and Grade II had not been encadred because of reluctance on the part of Ministries concerned. The Commission, therefore, suggested that Government should review the position so as to augment the strength of Grade I and Grade II which would

improve promotion prospects and the balance between various Grades of the Service.

(b) to (d). The question of encadrement of posts with economic functions in Ministries and Departments is constantly under review of Government. All such posts which are required on long-term basis and do not need specialised experience not generally available with members of the Indian Economic Service are being encadred in appropriate grades in consultation with the concerned Ministries or Departments and the Union Public Service Commission. As a result of this exercise, the number of duty posts in Grade I and Grade II has increased from 30 on the date of the constitution of the Service i.e. 1-11-1961 to 65 as on 1-6-1977. The strength of duty posts in Grades I, II, III and IV taken together rose from 324 to 465 during the same period.

Retirement of Programme Officers in A.I.R. and Doordarshan

2150. **SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Programme Officers such as Station Directors, Dy. Director Generals, Asstt. Station Directors, in All India Radio and Doordarshan offices who are due to retire by 31-12-1977;

(b) the number and names of such officials referred to above who are either being considered for extension of service or re-employment; and

(c) the justification for the action?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The following

eleven officers are due to retire by 31-12-1977:—

Dy. Directors General

- (1) Shri D. K. Sengupta
- (2) Shri G. K. Mathur
- (3) Dr. S. B. Singh

Station Directors

- (1) Shri A. N. Kapur
- (2) Shri D. P. Basu
- (3) Shri A. M. Rasheed
- (4) Shri D. P. Loomba
- (5) Shri S. D. Durgachallam

Assistance Station Directors

- (1) Shri A. A. Khusrau
- (2) Shri S. R. Das
- (3) Smt. P. H. Thakore

(b) and (c). In the usual course, two proposals for grant of extension have been under consideration. In one case it has been decided not to grant extension. The other case is still under consideration of Government.

Launching of Rockets from Thumba Rocket Launching Station

2151. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rockets launched from the Thumba Rocket Launching Station during the year 1976-77; and

(b) how far these experiments have been successful in improving the facilities for environmental studies as well as in the development of more sophisticated multi-staged rockets in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 103.

(b) These experiments have provided valuable information on the

stratospheric winds and temperatures which would enable more accurate long-term weather forecasting. Experiments are also being conducted to measure minor constituents and ozone in the middle atmosphere to determine their effect on the environment. The sounding rocket flights also provide valuable flight data in improving rocket systems. Some of these flights are used specifically to test out sub-systems required for bigger multi-staged launch vehicles under development.

Shifting of some Units of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre from Thumba

2152. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift some of the existing units of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre from Thumba to some other place;

(b) whether the employees of this centre have registered their protest against this move; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A section of employees of the Centre have registered their protest on the erroneous assumption that there is a move to shift some of the existing units from the Centre.

(c) Does not arise.

Buses at Rampura Bus Stand

2153. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the non-availability of buses at Rampura Bus Stand during peak hours;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the Route No. 920 from Lawrence Road to Regal via Inner Rampura; and

(c) whether Government have since deputed any Traffic Inspector at Rampura Bus Stand who could help the passengers in getting buses at Rampura Bus Stand?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) No necessity for deputing a Traffic Inspector has arisen.

Provision of Buses on Route Nos. 91 and 93 by D.T.C.

2154. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trinagar colony where more than 11 lakh persons are living has not been provided with enough and good buses for the route Nos. 91 and 93 by D.T.C.;

(b) whether buses starting from Trinagar, start at least with 150 passengers equal to more than 2 bus passengers; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide more new buses to these routes and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Routes No. 91 and 94 originate from Tri Nagar and connect the Central Secretariat and Delhi Railway Station respectively. The existing services on these two routes, on which roadworthy buses have been employed are considered by the DTC to be adequate to meet the traffic requirements of the area.

Route No. 93 does not operate from Tri Nagar.

(b) No such complaint has been received nor such a large number of passengers are allowed to travel by a bus. However, there is some overcrowding on the buses during the peak hours.

(c) The matter will be considered when additional number of buses becomes available.

Weekly Film on T.V.

2155. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to do away with weekly film on T. V.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी

2156. श्री यश बल शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल के महीनों में कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में की गई उपचार-त्मक कार्यवाही के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग). फरवरी, 1977 से मई, 1977 तक का कोयले का माहवार उत्पादन, पिछले दो वर्षों की उसी अवधि से तुलना करते हुए इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख टनों में)

महीना	1975	1976	1977
फरवरी	80.60	96.88	100.69
मार्च	87.08	102.29	98.44
अप्रैल	78.33	79.41	77.82
मई	76.74	77.21	76.54

वित्तीय वर्ष, 1976-77 की समाप्ति पर, कोयला कम्पनियों के पास खान मुहानों पर 14.5 मिलियन टन का भारी स्टॉक जमा था इसका कारण यह था कि मांग के जिस दर से बढ़ने की आशा थी वह उससे कम दर पर बढ़ी। तदनुसार कोयला कम्पनियों द्वारा, मांग के वर्तमान स्तर तथा खान मुहाना स्टॉक को देखते हुए कोयले के उत्पादन को नियमित किया जा रहा है। 1-4-1977 के 14.5 मिलियन टन खान मुहाना स्टॉक में 2 मिलियन टन की कमी करके मई, 1977 के अंत में उसे 12.62 मिलियन टन कर दिया गया।

देशी शराब के लिये एल-10 लाइसेंस देना

2157. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष दिल्ली में लगभग 175 व्यक्ति विषयुक्त शराब से मरे हैं ;

(ख) क्या एल-10 लाइसेंस वाली पार्टियों से लिए गए नमूनों के परीक्षण में मैथाइल अल्कोहल पाई गई है और क्या ये सभी नमूने निर्धारित मापदंड के अनुरूप नहीं थे ;

(ग) क्या इन पार्टियों के खिलाफ धारा 104 के अन्तर्गत मामले दर्ज किए गये थे; और

(घ) क्या इन पार्टियों को दोबारा ठेके दिए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): (क)
जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) देशी शराब के लिए गये किसी नमूने में कोई मैथाइल अल्कोहल नहीं पाया गया ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता

पिकाडिली होटल को एल-10 लाइसेंस दिया जाना

2158. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिकाडिली होटल के नाम से एल-10 लाइसेंस करोल बाग और सब्जी मण्डी में कब और कितने रूप्यों में नीलाम किए गए ;

(ख) इस फर्म के प्रोपराइटर कौन थे और यह ठेका कितने दिन तक रहा; और

(ग) इस ठेके की अवधि में उन्हें टूट-फूट (ब्रेकेज) की कितनी फ़ट दी गई ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मैसर्स पिकाडिली होटल प्राइवेट लि० चण्डीगढ़ को पटेल नगर, करौल बाग क्षेत्र में देशी शराब की खुदरा बिक्री के लिए 12.51 लाख रुपये के लाइसेंस शुल्क पर खुली नीलामी द्वारा 1-8-1976 से 31-3-1977 तक की अवधि के लिए फार्म एल-10 लाइसेंस दिया गया था। सव्जी मंडी क्षेत्र के लिए उक्त फार्म को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया था। मैसर्स पिकाडिली होटल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन एक निगमित कंपनी है जिसके निम्नलिखित निदेशक हैं :-

- (1) श्री केदार नाथ शर्मा
- (2) श्री विनोद कुमार शर्मा
- (3) श्री श्याम सुन्दर शर्मा
- (4) श्रीमती राजरानी शर्मा

(ग) टूट-फूट (ब्रेकेज) की कोई छूट नहीं दी गई।

प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय

2159. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय क्या रही; और

(ख) सरकार के चालू वर्ष और आगामी वर्ष में आय के बारे में क्या अनुमान है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 में प्रचलित भावों के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय क्रमशः

988.7 रु० और 1004.9 रु० थी। वर्ष 1976-77 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के अनुमान अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; अग्रिम अनुमान तैयार करने की कोई प्रथा नहीं है।

Grant of Loans to Harijans for construction of Houses

2160. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give grants or loans to Harijans for the construction of their houses; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In the Backward Classes sector State Governments have been providing grants/loans for construction of houses by Harijans. Besides these, social housing schemes run by the State Governments are also benefiting the Harijans. In addition, a subsidised housing scheme for plantation workers is being implemented in the Central sector. The exact allocation of grants/loans for Harijans under these schemes is not available, but the overall proposed provision for these schemes is about Rs. 7.3 crores for the year 1977-78.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के निवासियों का सामाजिक स्तर उठाना

2161. श्री यश वत्त शर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के निवासियों का सामाजिक स्तर उठाने के

लिए कोई समयबद्ध योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). पांचवीं योजना में जनजातीय विकास की समग्र नीति के अंग के रूप में अधिकांश राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग उप योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। ये जनजातीय उप योजनाएँ इसलिए तैयार की गई हैं ताकि राज्य योजनाओं से इन लोगों के लिए विशेष संसाधन आवंटित करते हुए और विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देते हुए जनजातीय और अन्य क्षेत्रों के विकास के स्तरों में अन्तर को कम किया जाए और जनजातीय समुदायों के जीवन-स्तर को उन्नत किया जाए।

कमजोर वर्ग के लिये राज्यों को आर्थिक सहायता]
दिया जाना

2162. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कमजोर वर्ग तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये राज्यों को आर्थिक सहायता देने का क्या मापदण्ड है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार की आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये कितनी राशि दी गई तथा बिहार सरकार ने उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की; और

(ग) क्या कुछ अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को भी खेती के लिये, खाद, बैल, गाय आदि खरीदने के लिये धन देने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (ब) पांचवीं योजना के दौरान जनजातीय उप-योजना क्षेत्रों वाले राज्यों को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 190 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है। यह राशि राज्यों में निम्नलिखित मापदण्ड के आधार पर वितरित की जाती है :

- (i) 50 प्रतिशत उप-योजना क्षेत्र में जनजातीय जनसंख्या के आधार पर;
- (ii) 30 प्रतिशत उप-योजना में आये हुये भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के आधार पर; और
- (iii) 20 प्रतिशत उप-योजना क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय जनसंख्या को महत्व देते हुये शुद्ध राज्यकीय घरेलू उत्पादन के वित्तीय अनुपात में ?

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार सरकार को दी गई विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशियों तथा खर्च की गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

	दी गई राशि	व्यय
	(रुपये लाखों में)	
1974-75	56.00	56.77
1975-76	281.00	282.00
1976-77	614.00	614.00
	(अनुमानित)	

(ग) राज्य सरकारों के पास अनुसूचित जातियों, विमुक्त, खानाबदोश तथा अर्द्ध-खाना बदोश जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को खाद, बैल, खेती के यन्त्रों इत्यादि खरीदने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये राज्य योजना में कार्यक्रम है।

Construction of New Roads in Assam

2163. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Assam have requested the Union Ministry to provide sufficient funds for the construction of new roads in the State;

(b) if so, whether any such scheme has been sent to the Union Government;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government; and

(d) the total amount to be given to the State for the implementation of the scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) For expenditure on 'on going works' on road works concerning Central Government during April—July 1977 out of funds Voted on account a sum of Rs. 200.53 lakhs has been released for the purpose. Funds for the remaining period of the year, would be allocated after the Demands for Grants have been voted by Parliament.

राजस्थान में हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिये आवास ऋण

2164. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिये मकान बनाने हेतु गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को कितना ऋण दिया;

(ख) इन ऋणों के समुचित उपयोग के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार ने क्या रिपोर्ट पेश की; और

(ग) हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को आवास सम्बन्धी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये चालू वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि ऋण के रूप में दी जानी है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ग). पांचवों योजना की अवधि में राज्यों को कुल मिलाकर उनकी वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता खण्ड ऋणों और खण्ड अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है। यह किसी विकास उद्देश्य अथवा योजना से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। उक्त अवधि के दौरान आवास योजनाओं के लिये इस प्रकार राजस्थान सरकार को दी गई आर्थिक सहायता के बारे में पृथक् आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Time-Bound Programme to attain Self-Sufficiency in Power Generation

2165. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a comprehensive time-bound programme to attain self-sufficiency in power generation; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Government have in view a programme of making additions to the installed capacity to meet the future power requirements of the country. In the first three years of the Fifth Plan period viz. 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, thermal and hydro units corresponding to a total installed capacity of 5236 MW were commissioned and it is programmed to add another 6000 MW or so in the

remaining part of the Fifth Plan. A number of generation projects have been sanctioned, in recent months, for affording benefits in the Sixth Plan. Several other proposals are under examination. The selection of new generation projects would, *inter-alia* take into account the demand position and the technical parameters so as to most economically meet the power requirements in different parts of the country from time to time.

At present a programme is under preparation for meeting the power requirements at the end of the Sixth Plan, keeping in view the projected demand, the likely availability of power for the installed capacity at that time, and the projects already sanctioned and under examination.

T.V. Station at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh

2166. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a T.V. station at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Electronics Research Laboratories in Andhra Pradesh

2167. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are electronic research laboratories in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, where they are located?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The principal Electronic Research and Development (R&D) laboratory in Andhra Pradesh is the Electronics Research Laboratory of the Defence R&D Organisation. Electronics R&D work is also undertaken by the National Geophysical Research Institute of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and by the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory of the Defence R&D Organisation. In addition, there are electronic R&D laboratories as part of the following public sector companies: Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Hyderabad), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and the Special Materials Plant of the Nuclear Fuel Complex. All these laboratories are located in Hyderabad.

Allotment of Time for Speeches by Ruling and Opposition Parties on A.I.R. and T.V.

2168. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted time for the speeches of ruling party and opposition on All India Radio and Television; and

(b) if so, the time allotted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir; time was allotted to political parties "recognised" by the Election Commission of India to do election broadcasts on Akashvani and Doordarshan for the recent elections to Legislative Assemblies, etc., of States/Union Territories.

(b) The time allotted to each party was (i) half an hour in two spells of fifteen minutes each on Akashvani and (ii) fifteen minutes on Doordarshan.

मध्य प्रदेश में ज्यादातियों के सम्बन्ध में
ज्ञापन

2169. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :
क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के देवास, इन्दौर तथा अन्य स्थानों में की गई ज्यादातियों की जांच के सम्बन्ध में अनेक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) (क) और (ख). आपात स्थिति के दौरान की गई ज्यादातियों के बारे में जनता से प्राप्त ज्ञापन की राज्य सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि श्री जे० सी० शाह के अधीन जांच आयोग ने विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना द्वारा भी शिकायतें आमन्त्रित की हैं।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के तीनों सेनाध्यक्षों के साथ
मार्शल ला लागू करने के बारे में भूतपूर्व
प्रधान मंत्री की बातचीत

2170. श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन :
श्री आर० के० महालगी :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री ने सशस्त्र सेनाओं के तीनों सेनाध्यक्षों के साथ कोई ऐसा विचार विमर्श किया था कि फरवरी-मार्च, 1977 को लोकसभा चुनाव रद्द कर दिए जाने पर आपात स्थिति और मार्शल ला लागू कर दिये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Increase in Taxes, Rates by D.M.C.,
N.D.M.C. and D.E.S.U.**

2171. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation, NDMC and DESU increased the taxes, rates and amount of security during emergency;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the taxes and rates?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
(a) and (b). According to the information received from the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Corporation increased the rates of taxes on animals and vehicles during 1976-77. These taxes were, however, reduced for the year 1977-78 to the level of 1975-76. The Corporation also revised the rates of general tax on property in urban area from the graduated rate slabs between 10 per cent and 30 per cent to 12½ per cent for residential buildings and 18 per cent for commercial and industrial buildings. Licence fee for trades/storage charges, rates of Chabutras and Colonade fee, composition fee, removal and storage charges etc. were also increased.

The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Delhi Municipal Corporation increased the rates for domestic supply of water with effect from 1-4-1976. The rates for commercial supply of water were also increased, but the rates of industrial supply of water were reduced. These rates were further rationalised w.e.f. 1-10-1976.

According to the information received from the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Committee increased Electricity tariff *w.e.f.* 4-7-1976. In addition, the electricity tax of 2 paise per unit payable to Delhi Municipal Corporation was also charged from the consumers from that date. The rates of security deposit were enhanced *w.e.f.* 1-2-1976 and the rates of water supply were increased *w.e.f.* 1-3-1976.

According to the information received from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the rates of electricity tariff and security deposit were increased *w.e.f.* 1-4-1976 and 1-2-1976 respectively.

(c) At present Government have no such proposal under consideration.

House Tax on Commercial and Industrial Buildings in Delhi

2172. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation reduced the house tax on commercial and industrial buildings during the emergency;

(b) if so, the loss to the Corporation; and

(c) whether no proper sanction was taken from the authorities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) For the financial year 1976-77, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi revised the rate of taxation for commercial and industrial properties from the graduated rate-slabs between 15 per cent and 30 per cent to a flat rate of 18 per cent. The same flat rate is continuing for the year 1977-78.

(b) Since the Demand and Collection register for commercial and industrial properties are not maintained separately by the Corporation, the figures of actual loss in revenue to the Corporation on account of reduction in house tax on these properties are not

available. However, the reduction in demand in respect of all properties including residential, commercial and industrial properties has been estimated at approximately Rs. 2 crores per annum.

(c) The Corporation is competent under section 109(2) of the D.M.C. Act, 1957 to determine the rates at which various municipal taxes, rates and cesses are levied.

Expenditure incurred on publicity against banned organisation and against Jayaprakash Narayan's movement for democracy

2173. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses incurred by Central Government on publishing the literature and other media of publicity against banned organisations during emergency;

(b) the number of booklets and leaflets published by Government; and

(c) the total amount spent by Government on publicity against Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his movement for democracy?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Media under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9,25,088 less on publishing the literature and other media of publicity against banned organisation during Emergency. In addition, publicity against banned organisations was also included in the package programmes put out by various Media. It is not possible to determine the amount spent on propaganda against the banned organisations in these package programmes.

(b) Ten (10) with 10,34,000 copies by DAVP. This also does not include such of the publications in which references were made to the banned organisations.

(c) Rs. 57,309/-. This also does not include the expenditure incurred on publicity against Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his movmen for democracy in the package programmes of publicity.

Information in regard to expenditure incurred by other Ministries of the Government of India in respect of the above items is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Expenditure incurred on 20+5 Point Programme Publicity and Publication of Literature during Emergency

2174. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses incurred by Government on 20-Point Programme and 5-Point Programme on publicity and publishing the literature by the Central Government and State Governments and by the Governments of Union Territories during emergency; and

(b) the particulars of expenditure incurred?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Tarapur Atomic Power Station

2175. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had demanded expansion of Tarapur Atomic Power Station; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy has considered the proposal made by the Government of Maharashtra for the expansion of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station along with other sites suggested by the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat for the location of an atomic power station in the Western Region;

(b) The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Charges Against Senior Official of Calcutta Dock Labour Board

2176. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges of corruption, malpractices and misuse of power during the Emergency have been levelled against a very senior official of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) whether investigation have been instituted into these allegations; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes against the Deputy Chairman.

(b) to (d). The communications, some of which were anonymous and pseudonymous, related, *inter alia*, to

(a) Improperly favouring an official;

(b) appointing an official when he was not qualified;

(c) wrongly accepting the prejudicial advice of the law officer;

(d) corrupt practices in favouring his subordinates.

These were forwarded to the Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board for appropriate action. In one case, allegations were made about favouritism and nepotism in the matter of certain appointments. The Chairman of the Dock Labour Board has stated that the allegations have no substance.

In another case, an advocate alleged that the Deputy Chairman and Law Officer, Calcutta Dock Labour Board were discriminating against him in the matter of allocation of legal cases and that Dock Labour Board was paying larger sums to another advocate for conducting the cases of the Board. The Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board has enquired into the allegations and found them to be baseless.

इटावा में रेडियो स्टेशन और टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना

2178. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इटावा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन और एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्थान चुनने के विचार से वर्ष 1977-78 में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cochin Port

2179. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether work at Cochin Port remained paralysed during the first week of May, 1977; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Loading and unloading operations on all ships in Cochin Port could not take place from 6 P.M. on 4-5-1977 to 5 P.M. on 6-5-1977.

(b) The registered dock workers resorted to a lightning strike in protest against suspension of seven workers for refusal to carry out orders.

Change in investment Pattern in Coal Mines

2180. SHRI RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make radical change in the investment pattern in coal mines; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों में उर्दू को दूसरी भाषा के रूप में मान्यता देना

2181. श्री उग्र सेन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार ऐसे राज्यों में जिनमें उर्दू बोलने वाली जनता

की पर्याप्त प्रतिशतता है, उर्दू को राज्य भाषा के रूप में मान्यता देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अगस्त, 1961 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों और केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में अल्पसंख्यक भाषाओं को सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिये मान्यता देने के लिये कुछ मानदण्ड तैयार किये गये थे । इन सिफारिशों के अनुसार किसी राज्य को तब एक भाषी राज्य समझा जाता है जब उसकी लगभग 70 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या एक भाषा बोलती है और यदि उसमें पर्याप्त अल्पसंख्यक हैं जो राज्य की जनसंख्या का 30 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक भाग है तो ऐसे राज्य को द्विभाषी राज्य समझा जाता है । जिला स्तर पर जहां 60 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या राज्य की राजभाषा के अलावा कोई भाषा बोलती है अथवा उसका प्रयोग करती है तो अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग की उस भाषा को राज्य की राजभाषा के अतिरिक्त उस जिले में एक राज्य भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है । जहां उर्दू भाषी जनसंख्या उक्त मानदण्डों का समाधान कर देती है, वहां उस भाषा को दूसरी भाषा के रूप में घोषित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी होती है ।

सरकार की नीति उर्दू को उचित महत्व और प्रोत्साहन देने की है ।

D. T. C. Bus Service in Ashok Vihar

2182. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the deterioration in

bus service provided by the Delhi Transport Corporation to the residents of Ashok Vihar on Route No. 157 in particular and other routes in general;

(b) whether even during peak hours the frequency of these buses is more than half an hour whereas in other colonies the frequency of buses is generally 10 minutes;

(c) if so, when the commitment of D.T.C. for having 10 minutes service is going to be fulfilled; and

(d) whether Delhi Transport Corporation contemplate to have more routes available to the residents of Ashok Vihar connecting Ashok Vihar with Nizamuddin Railway Station and also Central Secretariat; and if so, facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No such complaints have been received recently.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Ashok Vihar is already connected with Central Secretariat by services on route No. 220. There is no proposal to connect the colony with the Nizamuddin Railway Station.

Termination of Service of Employees of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

2183. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in his Ministry whose services have been terminated and who were asked to go on compulsory retirement during last emergency;

(b) the number of representations received by Government from such employees since 25th March, 1977; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in regard to above mentioned representations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The services of 46 persons (including 39 still artists who were engaged on contract) were terminated. Besides this, 26 persons were compulsorily retired.

(b) 22.

(c) Representations of 5 officers have been accepted, of one has been rejected and those of remaining 16 are under consideration.

Loss of Industrial Production Due to Power Crisis

2184. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state the total loss of industrial production during April-May, 1977 due to power-crisis in Punjab, U.P. and Delhi region?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): It is very difficult to assess precisely the estimated loss in industrial production due to power-crisis alone as production losses are also due to a number of constraints such as shortage of imported and indigenous raw materials, non-availability of adequate furnace oil, lack of finance, slackness in demand, labour disputes, etc.

Grievance Cells in States

2185. **SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL:** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently formed Cells in all the States where people can register their grievances;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) whether people can have their complaints registered in regard to the injustices committed during emergency also?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Redress of public grievances in the States is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. Each Government has devised its own system of redressal of public grievances and made such institutionalised arrangements for the purpose, as it considered necessary and appropriate.

(c) Apart from the Shah Commission of Inquiry before which such complaints could be brought if they relate to any matters covered by its terms of reference, the normal State machinery should also be available for looking into the complaints about any injustice committed during the period of emergency.

Probe into Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta

2186. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of **ATOMIC ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to institute a probe into the state of affairs of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Research Works in Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta

2187. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of **ATOMIC ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Research Works in the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta are facing any difficulties; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Suspension of Employees of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta

2188. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta have recently been suspended and discharged by the management;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether E.B. of many employees have been withheld; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Four employees have been held at the efficiency bar.

(d) The four employees have been held at the efficiency bar due to unsatisfactory service and conduct.

Central Road Transport Corporation

2189. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd. has recently been closed;

(b) if so, the number of employees rendered unemployed due to closure; and the reasons for the closure;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the re-opening of the same; and

(d) the steps taken for providing alternative employment to the employees and whether any relief has so far been provided for them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1127 employees have been affected by this decision. The Corporation has been closed down mainly on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings because of the heavy and continuous losses suffered by it.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All State Road Transport Undertakings and Public Sector Enterprises of the Central Government have been requested to absorb the employees of the Company as far as possible. Personal contacts at various levels were also made with these Undertakings and Enterprises. As a result alternative jobs have been secured for 240 employees. In addition, 19 employees have been given vehicles at concessional rates as a measure of rehabilitation. The employees have also been paid compensation and other legal dues at the time of termination of their services.

Works Committee in Major Ports

2190. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present method of constituting the Works Committee in major ports;

(b) whether mandatory provisions of election of Works Committee provided in the Industrial Disputes Act is being violated by the Port-Trust Authorities; and

(c) whether Government propose to reverse illegal practice of the previous Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Orders had been issued under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the setting up of Works Committees in the Major Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Kandla, Visakhapatnam and Paradip. No such Orders have been issued in respect of the major ports of Mormugao, New Mangalore and New Tuticorin.

Works Committees are functioning in the major Ports of Cochin and Madras. In Madras, the workers' representatives are being chosen by election as prescribed under the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules. In Cochin, it has not so far been practicable to hold elections to choose workers' representatives owing to multiplicity of unions and inter-union and intra-union rivalries.

In Kandla, Works Committee was functioning between 1960—1971. Workers' representatives were chosen by election. The Works Committee could not function after February, 1971 due to resignation of elected representatives on the Committee.

In Bombay, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam and Paradip, due to serious opposition and lack of co-operation from the workers' unions, Works Committees could not be set up.

(c) Government are not aware of any illegal practice involved in this matter.

Wage Revision Committee for Port and Dock Workers

2191. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have consulted the representatives of workers about the report of the Wage Revision Committee for port and dock workers; and

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(b) if so, what are the opinion of the four federations of port and dock workers about the recommendations of the Committee?

The PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes; the consultations are continuing.

(b) The Federations of Port and Dock Workers have claimed a higher minimum wage than the one recommended by the Committee besides asking for certain other improvements in the Committee's recommendations. They have also urged that decisions on the Report of the Committee should not be taken by Government unilaterally but that this should be done on the basis of a negotiated settlement.

Violence in Dimapur, Nagaland

2192. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has appointed a commission of inquiry to look into the causes of violence in Dimapur which had seriously dislocated normal life in the last week of May, 1977;

(b) if so, the main reasons and causes of dislocation of normal life in the Nagaland;

(c) when the enquiry is likely to be announced; and

(d) what will be its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Nagaland have appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising Shri Justice Uma Shankar Srivastava, a retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court to inquire into the violent incidents in Dimapur in the last week of May, 1977.

(c) the notification appointing the Commission of Inquiry was issued on the 22nd June, 1977.

(d) The terms of reference are as follows:

The Commission would inquire into the incidents and disturbance involving arson, looting, assault, and other unlawful acts, at Dimapur from 27th to 29th May, 1977 and in particular:

(a) the causes and the course of the said disturbances;

(b) loss of life (if any) and of property;

(c) the adequacy of the administrative measures taken to prevent and deal with the said disturbances;

(d) preparations made by any section or sections of the people to cause the disturbances, involving various unlawful acts;

(e) (i) anticipation and prior information about the possibility of such situation arising;

(ii) precautionary measures taken to maintain law and order and to protect life and property;

(f) any other circumstances which may appear to the Commission to be relevant for the purposes of the Inquiry;

(g) to recommend measures which may be adopted for preventing the recurrence and for dealing with such disturbances.

Appointment of Judges as Chairman of Commissions of Enquiry

2193. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have appointed large number of commissions of inquiry upto June, 1977;

(b) if so, in how many cases the High Court and Supreme Court judges have been appointed as Chairman; and

(c) the likely expenditure involved in each Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Six Commissions have been appointed at the Centre from the date of assumption of office by the new Govt. upto 22nd June, 1977.

(b) Three retired Supreme Court Judges and two retired High Court Judges have been appointed to head these Commissions.

Shri Jagmohan Reddi, a retired Supreme Court Judge, will head two Commissions simultaneously.

(c) As the full complement of staff has not yet been appointed, it is not possible to indicate the likely expenditure.

Streamlining of Police Force

2194. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Central Police Commission to streamline the working of police force in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, outlines of the proposed Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Promotion of Small and Rural Industries

2195. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint strategy paper regarding industrial policy undergoing a process of radical changes in favour of the promotion of small and rural industries aimed at generating maximum employment and abolishing destitution by 1987 has been prepared by the Ministry for consultation of other concerned Ministries; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the suggestion and steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). The basic features of the industrial policy of the new Government relate to the objective of generating maximum possible employment in the industrial sector leading to optimum socio-economic benefits in the circumstances obtaining in our country and the decentralisation of economic power through strengthening the cottage and small scale industries based on the use of appropriate technologies. Operational details of the new industrial policy are being worked out. Papers relating to various aspects of the promotion of small scale and rural industries have been prepared and are under different stages of consideration in this Ministry.

Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission

2197. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to have a fresh look on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission set up by the earlier Government;

(b) if so, how many of its recommendations which were earlier rejected by the previous Government are now being reconsidered;

(c) when the reconsidered recommendations are likely to be examined and accepted; and

(d) whether all the recommendations of the Commission will be accepted in full?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by France and U.K.

2198. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether France and U.K. have decided to help Pakistan to set up nuclear plant in that country;

(b) whether this will have great impact on our security;

(c) whether Government have decided not to produce nuclear weapons in the country; and

(d) whether in view of the above, India's defence will be weakened and India may have to face great set back in the face of any threat from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) According to reports France and Pakistan have signed an agreement for the sale of a nuclear reprocessing plant by France to Pakistan.

There are no reports about the United Kingdom having decided to help Pakistan in setting up a nuclear plant.

(b) It will depend upon whether Pakistan intends using its nuclear capability for peaceful purposes or otherwise.

(c) and (d). It has always been the policy of the Government not to produce any nuclear weapons. We do not visualise a nuclear threat at present. Government continue to believe that the defence of our country can be ensured by adequate military preparedness based on non-nuclear weapons. All developments which have a bearing on our security are being taken into account in our defence planning.

Irregularities and Anomalies in the C.S.I.R.

2199. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the gross irregularities and anomalies in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, whether Government had conducted any enquiry about irregularities; and

(c) if so, findings thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Some complaints have been received in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) alleging irregularities and anomalies. These are being attended to and remedial action would be taken wherever required.

Power Projects in Maharashtra

2200. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have submitted proposals for five new power projects in the State

to Central Government for approval; and

(b) if so, facts and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No new proposals for Power Projects in Maharashtra have been received in the recent past by the Central Electricity Authority.

The following Projects have been sanctioned in 1976 for implementation in Maharashtra:—

(i) Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Stage-I (2×210 MW)

(iii) Nasik Thermal Power Station (1×210 MW)

(iii) Nasik Thermal Power Station Extension (2×210 MW)

The Maharashtra authorities are preparing Project Reports/Revised Cost Estimates in respect of certain other Thermal and Hydro-electric Schemes for further examination in the Central Electricity Authority.

Appointment of High Power Committee for Sainik Schools

2201. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any High Power Committee has been appointed to probe into the affairs of the Sainik schools;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the High Power Committee and the action taken thereon are included in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-557/77].

Memorandum against two former Chief Ministers of Karnataka

2202. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether memoranda were submitted to the Government against two former Chief Ministers of Karnataka; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Memoranda of allegations were received by the previous Government against two former Chief Ministers of Karnataka, in 1964 and 1970.

(b) After examining the matter, the then Central Government came to the conclusion that there was no ground for any action on these Memoranda.

Role played Gandhi Smarak Nidhi during Emergency

2203. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the role of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh Branch during emergency;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the amount of financial assistance given to this Branch by the Central Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the extent of control the Central Government are having over the functioning of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and particularly this branch in these States;

(e) whether Government propose to split up this branch into each unit for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh separately; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (f). Detailed information has been called for from the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and from the concerned Departments of the Government of India and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pathankot-Mandi State Highway

2204. SHRI DUGRA CHAND: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy traffic including military, domestic and tourists, on Pathankot-Mandi State highway;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to make State highway as National highway to cope with increasing traffic line and 2nd defence line feeding roads with the China border; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be done?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The average traffic intensity between Pathankot and Holta (near Palampur) varies from 1200 to 2000 Passenger Car Units per day. This traffic is considered somewhat heavy for a single-lane road in hilly region. The traffic intensity between Holta and Mandi is below 1000 Passenger Car Units per day and it can be considered as low to medium traffic in hilly areas.

(b) and (c). The road was included by the Government of Himachal Pradesh in their proposals for additions to the existing National Highway System in the Fifth Plan. However, due to the financial stringency it was not possible for the Government of India to include this road in the N.H. System.

The road, however, is being developed by the Border Roads Development Board entirely at Central Government's

cost through the Himachal Pradesh P.W.D. and it is already an existing Class 9 road i.e. singlelane standard. Certain works for widening of curves and construction/replacement of 11 Number of weak/damaged bridges are in hand.

Demands made by Employees of Central Secretariat and Allied Offices

2205. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Central Secretariat and allied offices recently observed a demonstration outside the house of the Prime Minister to press their demands; and

(b) if so, what are the demands they raised and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Representatives of the Federation of the Central Secretariat and Allied Offices' Employees met the Prime Minister on the 1st June, 1977 and presented a Memorandum containing a number of demands.

(b) The demands are briefly stated below:—

1. Holding of the price line and strengthening of the public distribution system.
2. Immediate payment in cash of the money impounded under C.D. scheme.
3. Restoration of 5th instalment of Dearness Allowance.
4. Correction of faulty construction of consumer price index.
5. Reinstatement of victimised central Government employees for participation in legitimate trade union activities.
6. Scrapping of Desk Officer system.

7. Upgradation of 25 per cent posts of Lower Division Clerks to the level of Upper Division Clerks.
8. Stoppage of direct recruitment to all Class II posts.
9. Increase in ratio of assistants in Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Services organisations.
10. Removal of ban on recruitment of peons.
11. Regularisation of daily wages workers.
12. Promotion of educationally qualified Class IV employees as LDCs on the basis of seniority.
13. Relaxation of educational qualifications for widows appointed on compassionate grounds to the posts of peons.
14. Merger of D.A. with pay.
15. Encashment of leave.
16. Computerisation in UPSC/A.F.H.Q.
17. Construction of 50,000 residential units in Delhi.
18. Stagnation increment.

A further meeting of the representatives of the Federation with the Prime Minister has been fixed for June 30, 1977. The question of Government's reaction on various demands does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

Employment to Dependents of Retiring Govt. Employees

2206. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a new item under the caption "Army offers jobs for Jawans' sons"; and

- (b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide employment at least to one dependent of retiring Government servant on the pattern of Defence Services?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Shortage of Cement in Haryana and Delhi

2207. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of cement in Haryana and Delhi after the end of emergency;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to meet the demand of cement in these States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). Reports of inadequate availability of cement are being received from various parts of the country including Delhi and Haryana since April 1977. There has been a fall in production of cement owing to power cuts imposed in major cement producing States like Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Moreover, there has also been a sudden spurt in the demand for cement both from the public and private sectors.

(c) Efforts have been made to obtain higher production of cement by persuading the State Governments to give more power to cement factories in Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra

Pradesh and Rajasthan which are subjected to power cuts. The State Government of Kerala has been persuaded to give surplus power available with them to the State of Tamilnadu for being supplied to the cement factories situated in Tamilnadu. The State Government of Maharashtra has been persuaded to supply power to the cement factories situated in the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The State Trading Corporation, through whom the export of cement is canalised, have also been advised to limit the export of cement to the irreducible minimum quantities arising out of the contractual obligations. With the improvement in the position of power generation and supply in the States affected by power cuts, the production of cement would pick up.

Value of Purchases made by Defence Ministry

2208. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) value of purchases made and value of purchases contemplated by his Ministry from 25th June, 1975 to 25th March, 1977 in which the son/sons and other family members of erstwhile Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi had any interest; and

(b) outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). From the available information, it appears that the son/sons and other family members of erstwhile Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi had interest in the following firms:—

(i) M/s. Maruti Technical Services (Pvt.) Ltd.

(ii) M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles (Pvt.) Ltd.

(iii) M/s. Maruti Ltd.

No orders were placed between 25-6-75 to 25-3-77 on M/s. Maruti Technical Services (Pvt.) Ltd. and M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles (Pvt.) Ltd. Two orders were, however, placed on M/s. Maruti Limited during this period—one by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., for tooling for Rs. 8,77,771.50 and the other by the Department of Defence Supplies for an ammunition part for Rs. 1,36,000/-. Defence Ministry is not aware of any other orders contemplated on the above firms during this period.

Cover Jobs entrusted to Officers during Emergency

2209. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether police, intelligence and personnel belonging to allied services were put in cover jobs in the interest of Smt. Indira Gandhi, her coterie and her party, but not in the interest of the State in various Government departments, embassies and organisations etc. during the emergency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) duties assigned to them; and

(d) whether they have been reverted to their parent organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) There is no such information available on our records.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Employees in P.I.B. and Censor Board

2210. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in PIB and the Press Censor's Organisation during 25th June, 1975 to 25th March, 1977;

(b) the total amount spent on their tour and travel; and

(c) the total amount spent on entertaining and legal expenses?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):

*(a) (i) P. I. B.	983
(ii) Censor Organisation	110
(b) (i) P. I. B.	3,22,452.05
(ii) Censor Organisation	1,48,826.15
TOTAL	4,71,278.20

(c) (i) Entertainment Expenses:

(a) P. I. B.	80,279.55
(b) Censor Organisation	11,477.00
TOTAL	91,756.55

(ii) Legal Expenses

(a) P. I. B.	nil
(b) Censor Organisation	7,964.66
TOTAL	7,964.66

*The figures indicate the number of employees in January 1977, which was the maximum during the period.

सतर्कता समिति की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

2211. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जनता के सीधे सहयोग से एक सतर्कता समिति की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जो छोटे स्तर से हो रही रिश्कत आदि जैसी बुराइयों को समाप्त करने में सहायता देगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Super Tanker Oil Terminal at Cochin

2212. SHRI GANGADHAR

APPA BURANDE:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in establishing the proposed super tanker oil terminal at Cochin;

(b) whether most of the allocation during the last two Five Year Plans for Cochin Port has not been fully utilised; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The progress of the Super Tanker Oil Terminal project at Cochin depends on the feasibility of processing Bombay High crude in the Cochin Refineries. This question is under examination.

(b) and (c). Against a total allocation of about Rs. 30.5 crores in the 4th and 5th Plans for different schemes for the development of Cochin Port, the expenditure incurred till 31-3-77 is about Rs. 13.05 crores. Approximately, half the shortfall in the expenditure is on account of Super Tanker Oil Terminal covered by answer to clause(a). A substantial part of the remainder is on account of part payment for works already completed or in respect of schemes under execution and on which further payments will become due during the balance period of 5th Plan.

Compulsory Retirement in Cochin Port during Emergency

2213. SHRI B. GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been many cases of compulsory retirement and

other victimisation during the emergency in Cochin Port;

(b) whether Government has received a mass petition signed by the Port Workers for reinstatement of the compulsory retired employees and review of the victimisation; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. Only three employees were prematurely retired during emergency in accordance with FR 56(j), adopted by the Port, which provide for review at the age of 50/55 years and empowers the appropriate authority to retire any employee if it is of the opinion that it is in public interest to do so.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The cases of the three employees retired prematurely are being reviewed.

Government Communications

2214. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently asked all its Ministries to see that communications sent out to the public are politely worded, avoiding words or phrases of a commanding nature; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-558/177]

Financial Aid to Kudremukh Iron Ore Project (Mangalore Port)

2215. SHRI B. D. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) the details regarding the financial assistance extended to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project (Mangalore Port) to meet its requirement;

(b) when this project is likely to be completed;

(c) the details regarding the work on the second development stage of the New Mangalore Port to meet the requirement of the Kudremukh Iron Ore exports to Iran; and

(d) the details regarding the land which had been earmarked inside the wharf area of the port of the Kudremukh Project Authorities for setting up their filter beds and stockpiling?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The port facilities at Mangalore for export of Kudremukh iron ore are likely to be completed by March, 1980 and are estimated to cost approximately Rs. 35 crores as per the following details:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Dredging	2,160.00
(b) Extension of breakwaters	275.00
(c) Construction of ore berth	480.00
(d) Appurtenant works such as roads, buildings, water and powder supply.	150.00
(e) Harbour crafts	185.00
(f) Navigational aids	40.00
(g) Establishment charges	100.00
(h) Preliminary investigations tools and plants etc.	60.00
(i) Contingencies and engineering	50.00
TOTAL	3,500.00

53 acres of land in the back-up area of the iron ore berths has been earmarked for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. for setting up of their filter beds and stockpile.

Installation of Computers

2216. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state;

(a) total number of computers installed in India till the end of March, 1973;

(b) respective shares of IBM, US and other companies including the Public Sector Undertakings separately, in this total; and

(c) whether an inter-ministerial group inquired into the activities of the IBM in India and if so, what are its findings and recommendations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total number of computers installed in India till the end of March 1973, was 200.

(b) The number of these computers supplied by IBM, USA are 136, by ICL, UK 19, by the USSR 2, by other foreign companies 23 and by the public sector corporation, Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), 18. The remaining 2 were experimental computers developed by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) and the Jadavpur University.

(c) The Inter Ministerial Working Group which enquired into the prices and rates charged by IBM for computer Data Processing Equipment in India, has submitted its findings and recommendations to the Government in March, 1977 and the report is under the consideration of Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश में परिवहन

2217. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में परिवहन सुविधाओं के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर संभवतः कितना खर्च होगा और यह कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जाएगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम की वर्ष 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना में राज्य में पक्की सड़कों की अनिश्चित 200 कि० मीटर की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य परिवहन सेवाओं का विस्तार और निगम द्वारा परिचालित मौजूदा मार्गों पर यातायात की वृद्धि और नये मार्गों पर सेवाओं के विस्तार की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए 1200 पुरानी बसें को फिर से नवीकरण करने और बसें के बदलने के लिए 347 बसें की खरीद करना शामिल किया है ।

(ख) कार्य पर स्वीकृत पूंजी व्यय 750 लाख रुपया है और योजना के 31-3-78 तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ।

Separate Ministry for Small Scale Sector

2218. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate Ministry for small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Tyres

2219. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre manufacturing companies have increased the prices of tyres;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these firms have earned a big profit during the recent years; and

(d) if so, the amount of profit earned by the prominent tyre firms during the last three years and Government's reaction to this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the profit/loss earned by the tyre manufacturing companies during the three years from 1973-74 to 1975-76 is attached.

Statement			
			(Rs. in lakhs)
S. No.	Name of the Company	Accounting year	Profit after tax
1	2	3	4
1	Dunlop India Ltd.	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	282.38 331.11 441.83
2	Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd.	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	176.35 138.80 106.09
3	Goodyear India Ltd.	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	17.07 140.71 152.62
4	Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	89.63 119.08 103.45
5	Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	155.77 202.75 124.67
6	Premier Tyres Ltd.	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	80.26 108.52 11.79
7	Modi Rubber Ltd.	£1973-74 ££1974-75 1975-76	— @ (—) 340.05
8	Incheck Tyres Ltd.	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	(—) (—) (—) 36.38 39.05 356.47

NB:—£year ending 30-4-1974

££year ending 30-10-1974

@production not started.

Diffusion of Ownership of Newspapers and delinking from Industrial Houses

2220. SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the idea of diffusion of ownership of the newspapers and delinking from industrial houses;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to achieve this end?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of restructuring newspaper ownership is being examined afresh.

Scooters India Limited

2221. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scooters India Limited is at the verge of closing down permanently because of its financial imbalances, technical inadequacies and administrative uncertainties;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government;

(c) steps being taken by Government to improve its position; and

(d) its impact on the decision of closing down the factory?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VARMA): ((a) to (d). No, Sir—It is not a fact that the Scooters India Limited is at the verge of closing down permanently. Efforts are being made by the Company to remove production constraints and to increase the output. The progress in this regard is reviewed by the Government from time to time so that necessary assistance is given and action taken to improve production levels of the undertaking.

Inquiry into Murder of a Harijan Girl of Bhiwani

2222. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the murder of Kaushalya, a Harijan girl of Bhiwani, was handed over to the C.B.I. by Haryana Government; and

(b) if so, whether the C.B.I. has submitted its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The Government of Haryana had requested the Central Government that this case should be investigated by the C. B. I., but considering the matter from all angles, it has been decided not to entrust the enquiry to the C. B. I. The Government of Haryana are being advised to have a full and proper investigation of this case conducted by constituting a special investigating team, if necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम का व्यय

2223. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम की स्थापना किस उद्देश्य से की गई थी तथा इससे सरकार को गत तीन वर्षों में क्या लाभ हुआ;

(ख) इसके चेयरमैन तथा निदेशक के मासिक वेतन पर क्या खर्च होता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसमें कमी करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम लि० की स्थापना निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रख कर 1965 में की गई थी :—

सर्वेक्षण करने, सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने, सीमेंट-ग्रेड के चूने के पत्थर का पता लगाने और अपने निजी सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने एवं सीमेंट उद्योग में विशेषज्ञता का विकास करने के लिए ।

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में अर्जित लाभ
निम्न प्रकार है :—

1974-75 (—) 17.29 लाख रुपये
(हानि)

1975-76 23.49 लाख रुपये
(लाभ)

1976-77 4.5 लाख रुपये
(लाभ)
(लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा और
उनको अन्तिम रूप दिये
जाने के अधीन)

(ख) अध्यक्ष और 4 अन्य निदेशकों के
मासिक वेतनों पर वर्ष 1976-77 की अवधि
में किया गया औसत व्यय 15,87.00 रुपये
है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

**Production of Documentary Film to
Propagate 20-Point and 5-Point
Programmes**

2224. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have
made any enquiry into the produc-
tion of documentary films to propa-
gate 20-point and 5-point programmes
of the former Government; and

(b) if so, the total films produced
and the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
L. K. ADVANI): (a) No enquiry as
such has been ordered on these films.
However, the Enquiry Committee on
Misuse of Mass Media has gone into
certain aspects of the production of
some of the films on the subject.

(b) 31 films were produced on sub-
jects pertaining 20-point and 5-point
programmes of the former Govern-
ment and the total expenditure in-

involved on the production, including
dubbing and cost of prints, of these
films comes to Rs. 69,38,953.91.

**भारतीय कोयला प्राधिकरण के मुख्यालय का
अन्तरण**

2225. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब कोयले का 60 प्रतिशत से
अधिक उत्पादन बिहार में होता है तब
भारतीय कोयला प्राधिकरण का मुख्यालय
कलकत्ता में रखने का क्या कारण है;
और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय
कोयला प्राधिकरण के मुख्यालय को निकट
भविष्य में धनबाद में लाने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय
निम्नलिखित कारणों से कलकत्ता में रखा
गया है :—

(I) कलकत्ता ऐमा वाणिज्यिक केन्द्र
है, जहाँ खनन कम्पनियों
वहुत समय से अपना काम
कर रही हैं।

(II) सभी खानों तक आने जाने
की सर्वाधिक सुविधा यहीं से
है।

(III) विभिन्न कोयला खनन
कम्पनियों के मुख्यालयों में
काम करने वाले अधिकांश
कर्मचारी कलकत्ता में ही थे।
इसी तरह यद्यपि सब से
बड़ा कार्यालय कलकत्ता में
है किन्तु प्रमुख परिचालन
मुख्यालय—अर्थात् सहायक
कम्पनियों के मुख्य कार्यालय

। कोयले का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्यों में हैं। ऐसे पांच मुख्यालयों में से तीन बिहार में हैं।

(ख) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय धनबाद ले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Hindustan Tractors Limited, Baroda

2226. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to take over Hindustan Tractors Ltd. Baroda; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Management of Hindustan Tractors Limited, Baroda was taken over by Government on 12th March, 1973 under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. M/s. Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited are the Authorised Controller.

चर्म उद्योग विकास प्राधिकरण

2227. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार न एक चर्म उद्योग विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में चर्म उद्योग में से ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं जिन्हें कमाया हुआ चमड़ा दिया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) देश में चमड़ा उद्योग का संवर्धन और विकास करने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 'भारत लैडर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड' के नाम और अभिधान से एक निगम स्थापित किया है जिसका प्रधान कार्यालय आगरा में है।

(ख) इस समय निगम न तो चमड़ा उद्योग में लगे व्यक्तियों को टेन्ड चमड़ा का संभरण करता है और न ही दिल्ली क्षेत्र के किसी व्यक्ति से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आवेदन ही प्राप्त हुआ है।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के मामलों में अन्तर्गस्त गीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के अधिकारी

2228. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के कुछ अधिकारी केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के मामलों में अन्तर्गस्त हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण झाड़वानी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तेरह।

Brahmaputra waters for generating electricity

2229. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of utilising the Brahmaputra waters for generating electricity; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up for the purpose and what are the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The possibilities of utilising the waters of the Brahmaputra for power generation were examined in the 1950s by the Central Water and Power Commission as part of a country-wide Hydro-electric Survey. In the Brahmaputra Basin, three Schemes with a total installed capacity of 92 MW are presently in operation and four more schemes adding up to 230 MW are under construction. Certain other sites are being investigated.

Take over of Viswa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi

2230. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Viswa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi was taken over by the Government during last emergency; and

(b) if so, the reason for which it was taken over and the use to which it was put during the emergency?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). By an order dated 29th August 1975, the Delhi Administration requisitioned the building known as Viswa Yuvak Kendra owned by

the Indian Youth Centre Trust at Circular Road, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi under Section 3 of the Defence and Internal Security of India Act, 1971 for securing maintenance of public order and services essential to the life of the community. The building was placed at the disposal of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation by the Delhi Administration on 29th November, 1975 who also utilised it for the purposes of their subsidiary, Delhi Tourism Corporation. The hostel block of the building was also given in August 1976 to the National Institute of Social Studies and Research, an organisation sponsored by A.I.C.C. for conducting its training classes.

Nuclear explosion for peaceful uses

2231. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government are considering to have Nuclear Explosion for furthering peaceful use of nuclear energy?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): No, Sir.

Grant of Statehood to Goa

2232. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant Statehood to Goa; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) The Government have not yet taken any decision in the matter.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which a decision may be expected.

मध्य प्रदेश के संसद सदस्यों द्वारा दिया गया
ज्ञापन

2233. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1977 में मध्य प्रदेश
के 26 संसद सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षरों से युक्त
एक ज्ञापन उन्हें दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या
हैं; और

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई
है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी
हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) उक्त ज्ञापन की प्रतिलिपि सदन
के पटल पर रखी जाती है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा
गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी—559/77] ।

(ग) मामले में जांच करने के लिए राज्य
सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है ।

Film Censorship Rules

2234. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to frame uniform film censorship rules following complaints of the Board's unfair attitude towards regional language films; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No Sir. The provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the rules made

1027 LS—6.

thereunder and directions issued by Government, setting out principles to guide the Board in sanctioning films for public exhibition, are uniformly applicable all over India irrespective of language of film.

As certification of films is a subjective matter, some differences in standards are inevitable. The Board is making every effort to ensure that censorship is as uniform as possible.

Backward Classes Advisory Board

2235. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to ask the State Governments to constitute a Backward Classes Advisory Board to assist the Government in the implementation of decisions taken on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present. Government have, however, taken a decision to set up a Civil Rights Commission which, among other things, will look after the safeguards for the Backward Classes.

Representations for rail/road bridge on the Yamuna

2236. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISTH: Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations both from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for a rail/road bridge on the Yamuna River linking Gurgaon District (Haryana) and Bulandshahr District (U.P.) are under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons that have prevented the finalisation of the project;

(c) whether some survey for the selection of site/sites was conducted; and

(d) if so, results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Presumably the Member refers to the construction of a bridge over Yamuna near Palwal on the Haryana—U.P. border. The Haryana Government have carried out a survey and have also selected a site. In order to assist the State Government financially, a Central Loan assistance of Rs. 1.00 crore was offered to the Haryana Government for this project in fourth plan on the basis of the cost figures furnished by them. The cost of the bridge proper has since gone up to about Rs. 1.79 crore. The Haryana Government were requested to consider the feasibility of meeting the excess of Rs. 79 lacs from their Allocations in the Central Road Fund. The views of the State Government are awaited.

Revival of Tele-Sound Unit at Ballabgarh

2237. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISTH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received a request from the Telefunken Workers (Mazdoor) Union Registered, Ballabgarh (Haryana) for reviving Telesound (I) Ltd., Ballabgarh which is laid off; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to re-start the unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Series of meetings have already taken place to explore the possibility

for revival of this unit, with the financing institutions nursing the undertaking. It has been decided to have a study of the financial and technical aspects of reconstruction of the undertaking made by an appropriate agency, to decide the techno-economic viability of the unit.

लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल टी० एस० आनन्द की कथित हत्या

2238. श्री के० लक्ष्मी :

श्री शंकर सिंह जी बाघेल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल टी० एस० आनन्द की हाल ही में दिल्ली के निकट हत्या कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या कारण है कि सरकार लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल आनन्द की हत्याके लिए दोषी व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने में असफल रही ;

(ग) क्या यह समाचार कि लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल आनन्द की जेब से एक हस्त-लिखित पर्ची बरामद हुई थी उनकी मृत्यु के तीन दिन बाद प्रकाशित हुई थी ; और

(घ) पुलिस अधिकारियों ने इस बात को उसी दिन क्यों नहीं प्रकट किया ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली पुलिस के अनुसार नांगलोई बाने में 4 जून, 1977 की शाम को लगभग 7.30 बजे सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी कि लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल टी० एस० आनन्द का शव ग्राम पंजाब खोड़ के एक खेत में पड़ा है। पुलिस दल घटना स्थल पर गया और शव पाया जिसके दाहिनी कनपटी और खोपड़ी के बीच दो घाव थे। भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302 के अन्तर्गत

एक मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया। 5-6-77 को शव परीक्षा के दौरान मृतक के कुर्ते की जेब से हस्तलिखित पर्ची बरामद की गई। अतः इस तथ्य को पहले प्रकाशित करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था। शव परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मृत्यु 2-6-77 की रात को हुई थी। जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। जांच पड़ताल केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की देखरेख में की जा रही है।

आनन्द मार्गियों की रिहाई

2239. **डॉ० बापू कालबते** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आनन्द मार्ग से सम्बन्धित कितने व्यक्ति अभी तक नजरबन्द हैं ;

(ख) क्या आनन्द मार्गियों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने अपने नेताओं की रिहाई की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क)

आनन्द मार्ग से सम्बन्धित कोई व्यक्ति इस समय नजरबन्द नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग). आनन्द मार्ग के अनुयायियों के एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ श्री पी० चार० सरकार की रिहाई की मांग की गई है। श्री सरकार ने अपनी सजा के खिलाफ पटना उच्च न्यायालय में एक अपील दाखल की है और मामला न्यायाधीन है।

Problems of Allocated Servants from erstwhile Hyderabad State

2240. **DR. BAPU KALDATE**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marathawada Janata Vikas Parishad, Aurangabad had sent a letter on 30th May, 1977, about the problems of allocated servants from erstwhile Hyderabad State to Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, problems mentioned in the letter; and

(c) steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No letter dated the 30th May, 1977 from the Marathawada Janata Vikas Parishad, Aurangabad, has been received in the Ministry.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Non-Manufacture of Nuclear Arms by India

2241. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN**: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has made a categorical statement that India would not manufacture nuclear weapons for defence although China possessed them and Pakistan was trying to get them; and

(b) if so, whether this statement of Prime Minister and change in the attitude of the present Government will weaken our defence in the face of Nuclear World?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Prime Minister has said that India would not manufacture nuclear weapons irrespective of what other countries may do.

(b) There is no change in Government's policy. India has declared many a time that she has no intention of manufacturing nuclear weapons. We have always believed that nuclear energy should be used for peaceful purposes.

While we are aware of developments in nuclear capability in neighbouring countries, we do not visualise a nuclear threat at present. Government continue to hold that the defence of our country can be ensured by adequate military preparedness based on non-nuclear weapons.

Development of Marathawada

2242. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aurangabad (Division) Industries Association, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) had sent a letter on 22-4-77 about the problems of industrial development in Marathawada, one of the most backward regions in Maharashtra;

(b) the nature of problems; and

(c) decision of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Establishment of public sector or defence industry in Marathawada in the interest of overall development of the small industries including ancillary industries.

(ii) The Government should make it a condition of the licence issued to large scale industries in backward areas to have all their ancillary development in the same backward area through local entrepreneurs. This condition should also be imposed on the industries that have already been licensed.

(iii) The list of reserved items for SSI units should be increased to cover more items which are manufactured by the small scale units in substantially large quantities.

(iv) The present system of canalising the imports through STC/MMTC for subsequent distribution to the actual user industrial units be stopped and the actual industrial units be given licenses for importing their own requirements.

(v) It is absolutely essential that a steel stockyard be established at a suitable point within this region.

(vi) Central and State Government departments should be directed to purchase all their requirements of consumer items from small scale units without considering even the lower prices that might be offered by the large scale units.

(vii) The working of the Employees State Insurance Corporation requires to be rationalised, as the prevailing system of ESI scheme is not fully beneficial either to the worker or to the employer.

(c) As the points raised in the letter are being examined, Government have not yet taken decision thereon.

Introduction of T.V. in Hyderabad and Vijayawada

2243. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration for introduction of Television in Hyderabad and Vijayawada; and

(b) if so, the time by which the T.V. Centres in these two towns are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A ten kilowatt T. V. transmitter is now under installation at Hyderabad to provide continuity to the SITE programme which was in operation for a year from 1st August, 1975. It is expected to start functioning in the latter half of 1977. There is at present no proposal to set up a T.V. Centre at Vijayawada.

Amount spent on Payment of Pension to Political Sufferers

2244. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount incurred by Government by way of payment of pension to political sufferers and Ex-INA. personnel since 15th August, 1972, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) whether Government intend to scrap the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The figures of annual expenditure on payment of pension to political sufferers (freedom fighters) and Ex-INA. personnel are as under:—

Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1972-73	0.63
1973-74	16.32
1974-75	22.96
1975-76	24.11
1976-77	25.00 (provisional)

The State-wise figures of expenditure are not available.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Grant of Pension to Political Sufferers

2245. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons granted pension as political sufferers and ex-INA personnel so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received by Government against such pensioners and the number of cases that were enquired into and found correct;

(c) whether only those persons who suffered during the freedom struggle warrant the payment of pension; and

(d) whether this compensation has been extended irrespective of the income of pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) A statement showing State-wise, the number of persons granted pension as political sufferers and ex-INA personnel is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-560/77].

(b) Up to 31st May, 1977, 4846 complaints have been received. All the complaints are being enquired into and, so far, Pension has been cancelled in 233 cases after investigation through the State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) No, Sir. The pension is granted to those Freedom Fighters whose annual income is less than 5,000.

Instructions to States during Emergency to terminate the Services of Employees

2246. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the emergency the Central Government had given any instructions to the State Government to terminate the services of any State Government employee;

(b) if so, the number of employees whose services have been so terminated in each State under instructions from the Central Government; and

(c) whether all such employees have since been reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). After the imposition of ban on the RSS, JEI, Anand Marg and CPI(ML), the State Governments were advised to consider disciplinary action, including action under proviso (c) to sub-clause (2) of article 311 of the Constitution in extreme cases, against such of their employees who were found to be closely involved with the activities of these organisations. After the ban on these organisations was lifted, the State Governments were advised to consider reinstatement of all such employees who were removed from service during the Emergency in accordance with the earlier instructions. The responsibility to re-instate such employees in accordance with the present instructions rests with the State Government who are taking necessary action in this regard.

सेना के जवानों की पदोन्नति

2247. श्री जगबन्धी प्रसाद यादव :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे सैनिक जवान जो पदोन्नति नहीं पाते उन्हें बहुत ही जवान आयु में सेवा-निवृत्त होना पड़ता है जबकि उनके छोटे-छोटे बच्चे होते हैं और अपनी पेन्शन की थोड़ी सी रपटी से वे अपने परिवारों का निर्वाह नहीं कर सकते तथा अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा सकते;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके सेवाकाल को बढ़ाने अथवा सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् उन्हें सरकारी विभागों अथवा गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों से नौकरी की गारन्टी देने का है और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन लोगों के कल्याण के लिये कोई उपाय करेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). 1-2-1976 से, अधिकांश सैनिक जवानों के मामले में सक्रिय सेवा (कलर सर्विस) को बढ़ा दिया गया है यह वृद्धि तीन से पांच वर्षों के बीच है। इस वृद्धि के साथ हरेक जवान की न्यूनतम 15 वर्ष की सक्रिय सेवा हो गई है और कतिपय श्रेणियों के लिए सक्रिय सेवा 18 वर्ष की हो गई है। सक्रिय सेवा की अवधि और आगे बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

2. सेवा निवृत्ति के पश्चात् जवानों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए असैनिक पदों में रिक्त स्थानों का निम्नलिखित आरक्षण किया गया है :—

(1) केन्द्र सरकार विभाग

तृतीय श्रेणी पद 16 प्रतिशत

चतुर्थ श्रेणी पद 20 प्रतिशत

(2) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरण और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

तृतीय श्रेणी पद 17 1/2 प्रतिशत

चतुर्थ श्रेणी पद 27 1/2 प्रतिशत

(3) राज्य सरकारें

पदों के आरक्षण का प्रतिशत हर राज्य में भिन्न है।

इनके अतिरिक्त, सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को इसके सीमा तक (1) बड़ई (2) मकैनिक (3) मोलडर (4) पलम्बर (5) वेल्डर (6) शीट मेटल वर्कर (7) ब्लीचर (8) फ्रिटर (9) जिल्द साज (10) कटर तथा दर्जी (11) आशुलिपिक (12) इलेक्ट्रीशियन (13) फिटर (14) मशीनिस्ट (15) टर्नर (16) बायरमैन (17) टूल और डाई मेकर (18) डेयरी वर्कर (19),

सुरक्षा गार्ड (20) भोज-प्रबन्धक और (21) कृषि का प्रशिक्षण देने के भी प्रबन्ध हैं उनके निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में नौकरी पाने के लिए भी सहायता दी जा रही है।

3. सरकार सेवानिवृत्त जवानों के कल्याण का सम्भव सीमा तक ध्यान रखती है। सेवानिवृत्त जवानों को कल्याण उपायों के रूप में निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं भी दी जाती हैं:—

- (1) युद्ध में बुरी तरह से अपंग हुए जवानों के दो आश्रितों तक को रोजगार कार्यालयों में नाम दर्ज कराए बिना सीधा ही रोजगार दिया जाता।
- (2) रक्षा कैन्टीनों से कैन्टीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट (इण्डिया) के मदों का क्रय
- (3) निशुल्क चिकित्सा सेवा।

जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स के कर्मचारी

2248. श्री जगबन्धो प्रसाद यादव : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स में वर्ष 1961 से कर्मचारियों को न तो अब तक स्थायी किया गया है और न ही उन्हें बाहर किसी ऐसे पद के लिये आवेदन करने की अनुमति दी गई है जहां उनकी पदोन्नति के अच्छे अवसर हों;

(ख) क्या सुविधायें प्रदान करने की सरकारी घोषणा को भी कभी क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जाता; और

(ग) क्या उनकी सेवा शर्तें भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं हैं; और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध

में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी नहीं। अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के 43,732 पदों और अफसरों के 1,083 पदों में से अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के 31,510 और अफसरों के 653 पदों को स्थायी कर दिया गया है और इनमें 24,113 अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों को तथा 331 अफसरों को पहले ही पुष्टि कर दी गई है। कर्मचारी बाहर आवेदन करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं और उनके आवेदन पत्र अग्रेसित कर दिए जाते हैं। कुछ ही ऐसे मामले होते हैं जहां लोक हित में कर्मचारियों के आवेदन पत्र अग्रेसित नहीं किए जाते;

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स के सदस्यों की सेवा शर्तें डिफेंस सिविलियन कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों जैसी ही हैं और ग्राम तौर पर सन्तोषजनक हैं। फिर भी इन सेवा शर्तों में समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और उनमें आवश्यक और व्यवहार्य सीमा तक सुधार किए जाते हैं।

परमाणु शक्ति के मामलों में भारत का स्थान

2249. श्री जगबन्धो प्रसाद यादव : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि परमाणु अस्त्र रखने वाले विश्व के देशों में भारत का स्थान क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : भारत के पास न तो परमाणु शस्त्र हैं और न ही इन शस्त्रों का निर्माण करने का उसका कोई इरादा है। अतः विश्व में परमाणु शस्त्र रखने वाले देशों में भारत के स्थान का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMDT RULES, 1976, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT, 1963, ETC.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 3559 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—524/77]*

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—

(i) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1480 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1976.

(ii) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Calcutta (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1481 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1976.

(iii) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay (Procedure at Board Meetings) Amendment Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 925(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th December 1976.

(iv) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras (Payment of Fees and allowances to Trustees) Amendment Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 231 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1977.

(v) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay (Payment of

Fees and Allowances to Trustees) Amendment Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 232 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1977.

(vi) The Board of Trustees of the Port of Calcutta (Payment of Fees and Allowances to Trustees) Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 233 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—525/77]

(3) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 466 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1977 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—526/77]*

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Chandigarh Amendment) Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. 10065-HII(2)-76/24387 in Chandigarh Administration Gazette dated the 24th November, 1976.

(ii) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Chandigarh Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. 220-HII(2)-77/3400 in Chandigarh Administration Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1977.

(iii) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. SECE. 3(32)/67-Tpt/19350 in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th December, 1976.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at item (4) (i) and (ii) above.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at item (4) (iii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—527/77]

(7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) The National Highways (Amendment) Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. S.O. 680(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1976, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) Agreement dated the 23rd February, 1977 entered into between the Central Government and the Government of the State of Meghalaya in respect of the development and maintenance of road links of National Highways situated in the State of Meghalaya.

(iii) Agreement dated the 25th February, 1977 entered into between the Central Government and the Government of the State of Maharashtra in respect of the development and maintenance of road links of National Highways situated in the State of Maharashtra.

(iv) Agreement dated the 25th February, 1977 entered into between the Central Government and the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of the development and maintenance of road links of National Highways situated in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—528/77]

(8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central

Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—529/77]

(10) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Electronics for 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—530/77]

(11) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation for the year ending 31st March, 1973 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—531/77]

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (FIXATION OF CADRE STRENGTH) 2ND AMEND. REGULATIONS, 1977.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 93(E) in Gazette of India

dated the 26th February, 1977, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—532/77]

STATEMENT RE. HINDI VERSION OF ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1975-76, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN MOTION PICTURES EXPORT CORPORATION, BOMBAY FOR 1974-75, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Annual Report* of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—536/77]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—534/77]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Part II) (Hindi and English versions) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—535/77]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL BOARD, CALCUTTA FOR 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Board, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74 together with Certified Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—536/77]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI AND SCOOTERS INDIA LTD., LUCKNOW FOR 1975-76, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—537/77]

*The Annual Report (English version) was laid on the Table on the 22nd June, 1977.

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (1) (ii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—538/77]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* of the Tannery and Foot-wear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1973-74.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—539/77]

PROCLAMATION REVOKING PRESIDENT'S RULE IN MANIPUR

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 29th June, 1977 issued by the Vice-President acting as President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 16th May, 1977 in relation to the State of Manipur, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 419(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1977, under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—539-A/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL, EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay

on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(1) Notification No. 206/77-C.E. published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(2) Notification No. 207/77-C.E. published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—539-B/77].

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th June, 1977 agreed without any amendment to the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th June, 1977."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th June, 1977, agreed without any amendment to the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd June, 1977."

*The Annual Report was laid on the Table on the 22nd June, 1977.

(5) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th June, 1977, agreed without any amendment to the Yoga Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th June, 1977.

12.03 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST MEASURES FOR RATIONALISATION OF DIRECT TAXATION LAWS

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : My notice under 377 with regard to the taxation restructuring Committee headed by Shri N.A. Palkhiwala reads as follows:

"A five member committee headed by Shri N. A. Palkhiwala has been constituted by the govt. to suggest measures for rationalisation of direct taxation law. Among other proposals the committee will examine the possibility of consolidating the four laws relating to income-tax, sur-tax, wealth-tax and gift-tax into one law. It will also draft a bill for presentation to the Parliament.

Shri Palkhiwala is the Chairman of the Committee who is a big businessman and he is the Dy. Chairman of the Tatas Board of Directors and also an advocate mainly for the big businessmen and rich. There are other members who are connected with the Business also. It is rather strange that such an important matter has been entrusted to a set of people who represents the biggest tax lodgers in the country and the Parliament has been completely excluded. The people's representatives are the only people who could have

constituted a select committee and could have done the job impartially, and if necessary the said select committee could have taken the help of experts and advisers. I consider the action of the Finance Minister not proper and will serve no benefit accruing purpose for the common man and the exchequer. It will only benefit a limited few. I, therefore, request you to reconstitute the committee through your good offices and not by nominating persons who have vested interests in the matter."

The Parliament is in session. The matter was not brought before the House. The House was not taken into confidence. About constituting the Committee or its personnel the House was not taken into confidence. The House could have set up a small Committee. Anybody could have tendered the evidence and for as many days as possible as was required. About Choksi, the same thing applies I leave it to the House and to yourself to give a verdict on this.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of verdict at all. I thought it was not a subject which could be raised here. I said yesterday in the House. Two or three people were persistent. I told them to discuss with me. Either I convince them or they could convince me.

Some how with three or four Members in this House, I have not been able to do this, in the sense that I have not been able to convince them. For instance, Mr. Lakkappa is there; when I cannot convince him, I do not want him just to get up and shout and bring in something which is not good. So, to purchase peace, I just allow him.

When the Government constitutes a Committee, it cannot be the subject-matter of discussion in the whole House, as to who are going to be the

Members of the Committee, who is going to be the Chairman of the Committee and so on.

If Mr. Bosu may not like some friends, Mr. Lakkappa may not like some others. Mr. Sheo Narain may not like some others. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is a senior Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have made my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: For the future, I am telling you about this. I have allowed you because you shouted yesterday. You said: 'Tomorrow also I am going to shout.' Therefore, I am appealing to the whole House. If every Member wants to get up whenever Government appoints a committee, is it possible? One may not like one section, the other may not like some other section, the third one may not like a third section. If the House permits, the choice must be left to me. The choice must be left to the Speaker. It is under the rules. Therefore, I would appeal to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that it should not be made a daily event. Therefore, I am appealing to all Members. Rule 377 clearly says that it cannot be raised until the Speaker permits it to be raised. So, he should not raise it until permitted. Therefore, I am appealing to them.

The gentleman may be a good chairman or a bad chairman but it cannot be decided here. If the Government appoints somebody we are not going to put it to vote in the House. Mr. Bosu may not like somebody. Unfortunately he does not represent the whole House; he does not represent the Government also.

If all the 540 Members want to get up and say something or the other, how can we go on like this? How can the Government be run like this? How can Parliament go on like this?

What I am telling you is for the future. If you want to follow the rules, please don't get up. You write to me. If 20 or 30 members get up under Rule 377, it will be very difficult for me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I bring it to your notice that the issue is this? The taxation proposals are being discussed and the Finance Bill is still to be discussed by the House. In the meantime the Government takes certain step which would affect the taxation structure. In this contest would it not have been proper on the part of the Government to come to the House and announce the formation of the committee? That is the question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 377 clearly states that if I want to raise a matter I will give you notice. The notice should reach the Speaker before 10 O' clock. Unless the person is informed in positive language that it is disallowed, he thinks it is allowed. This has been the precedent and Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Syamnandan Mishra will bear me out. You have made certain observation about me.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not about you; it is about all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question is this. You kindly show from the records, from the commencement of the session, on how many occasions I have got up under Rule 377. How many notice have I given ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I have sent notice under Rule 377, I want your permission. With your permission only I want to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are very good that way. You kindly sit down.

Now, item 8.

12.10 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES**(i) NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD FOR SEAFARERS**

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(h) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(h) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted

(ii) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on this motion I want to make a submission. The National Cadet Corps has been drawn by the Armed Forces. I would only like the hon. Minister to re-consider

this issue that the National Cadet Corps' strength should not be reduced further. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted

12.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78—contd.*MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under to control of the Ministry of External Affairs. The Minister would like to add....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, the time allotted for the Demands is only four hours and I think it is a very meagre and too me easily an allocation. We would not like the brand new Minister to get away with that, so lightly and easily.

You should at least allow seven hours.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee fixed five hours as being good enough. It is not the Speaker or anybody else who fixes the time. The Business Advisory Committee met and they had decided that five hours for this would be good enough and they had fixed 15 hours for the Agriculture Ministry. What I am now saying is that all the party-men cannot get the chance to speak. I am only saying that two hours time

has been allotted for the ruling party, one hour for the Congress party and half an hour for all the other parties.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): Sir, there are so many people who want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Like that all 342 and odd Members want to speak. I have allowed five hours. I have no objection to the extension but that should not be at the cost of either of you or at the cost of others. I would also like to give a reasonable time to the Minister for his reply. So, will you all kindly confine yourselves to brief speeches? Out of five hours, the Minister would require an hour for his reply.

What I say is that even if you want extension by a few hours, how can that be done? The Business Advisory Committee makes a proposal. Here every member wants to speak. If that be so, then why have the Business Advisory Committee at all? We can always fix up the time. The Business Advisory Committee represents every party.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, I now beg of you to kindly give me

some time. You get up and shout every now and then. I would appeal to you not to do so. There are so many Congress men sitting on these benches numbering 150 or so. I do not know how to get along.

I cannot extend the time. The Minister will reply after four hours' discussion. I shall call him in the evening at about 5 O' Clock.

The hon. Minister would like to say a few words before we begin. The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 34 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 34 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

[Demand for Grant, 1977-78 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
34	Ministry of External Affairs.	38,33,79,000	2,80,47,000	64,89,58,000	5,60,93,000

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demand for Grant have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I have got my Cut Motions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that you can send these to the Table within fifteen minutes. Now, the hon. Minister.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत 20 वर्षों में विदेश नीति पर होने वाले विवादों में, मैं भाग लेता रहा हूँ। लेकिन यह पहला अवसर है, जब आलोचना करने के बजाय मुझे आलोचना सुनने का मौका मिलेगा। यह बात इस का संकेत है कि युग ने करबट ली है और जिन्हें अब तक प्रतिक्रियावादी कहा जाता था, भारत की जनता ने उनके कन्धों पर देश के शासन का दायित्व सौंप दिया है, और जो अपने को अपरिहार्य समझते थे, उनको रचनात्मक विरोध की जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह करना है।

सबसे पहले मैं अपने पूर्ववर्ती विदेश मंत्रियों प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू से लेकर श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण तक, सब का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ। सब ने भारत की विदेश नीति के निर्धारण और कार्यान्वयन में अपने अपने ढंग से योगदान दिया है। पंडित नेहरू तो विदेश नीति के महान शिल्पी थे, मैं उन सब के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

सच्चाई तो यह है कि कोई प्रतिपक्ष में हो या सत्ता में हो, विदेश नीति

का प्रश्न हमें सहज ही राष्ट्रीय हितों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन से जोड़ देता है और ये हित घरेलू राजनीति के घात-प्रतिघातों, उतार-चढ़ावों तथा संसदीय विवादों के आक्रमण-प्रत्याक्रमणों से परे विदेश नीति को एक ऐसी निरन्तरता प्रदान करते हैं, जो जड़ नहीं, गतिमान होती है, जो परिस्थिति निरपेक्ष नहीं, समयसापेक्ष होती है।

मुझे आशा है कि जन-समर्थन से उत्पन्न आत्म विश्वास और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय सहमति की अनुभूति के बल पर, मैं सदन के सभी भागों का समर्थन प्राप्त करने में सफल हो सकूंगा और विदेश नीति के संचालन का दायित्व निभा सकूंगा।

गत लोक सभा चुनाव आन्तरिक प्रश्नों पर लड़ा गया था, विदेश नीति विवाद का विषय नहीं था। जनता पार्टी ने कहा था कि वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में सच्ची गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति का ऋवलम्बन करेगी। यह प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है कि जनता पार्टी का सच्ची गुटनिरपेक्षता पर जोर क्यों है?

मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत को न केवल गुट निरपेक्ष रहना है, बल्कि गुट-निरपेक्ष दिखाई भी देना है। यदि हमारी किसी कथनी या करनी से यह भ्रम पैदा होता है कि हम किसी एक विशेष गुट की ओर झुक गए हैं और हमने गुण-दोष के आधार पर स्वतन्त्र निर्णय करने के सर्वप्रभुतासम्पन्न अधिकार का परित्याग कर दिया है तो यह गुट-निरपेक्षता की सीधी, किन्तु कठिन राह से भटक जाना होगा। जनता सरकार ऐसी भूल नहीं करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति किसी एक व्यक्ति या एक दल की नीति नहीं है। यह राष्ट्रीय सहमति पर आधारित है। साम्राज्यवाद के चंगुल से मुक्त होने के बाद भारत जैसा विशाल देश किसी महाशक्ति का पिछलग्गू नहीं हो सकता था। ऐसा करना हमारे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के आदर्शों के प्रति अन्याय करना होता। ऐसा करना हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान के प्रतिकूल होता।

गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता का अन्तराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में स्वाभाविक तथा आवश्यक विस्तार है। गत तीन दशकों में जो कुछ घटा है, उससे गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति की साथकता ही सिद्ध हुई है।

गुट-निरपेक्षता अब शस्त्रों से सज्ज परस्पर विरोधी शिविरों की विश्व समर-भूमि में, जो अपनी-अपनी विचारधारा की विजय पताका लेकर एक दूसरे पर हावी होने या सीमित करने पर तुले हुए थे, कोई एकाकी स्वर नहीं है। अब गुट-निरपेक्षता की आवाज एक ऐसे जयघोष में बदल गई है जो मानव समाज के आघे से अधिक राष्ट्रों के कण्ठ से फूट कर समूचे संसार पर छा गई है।

जैसा कि सदन को ज्ञात है, नई सरकार ने गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों के ब्यूरो के सम्मेलन के नई दिल्ली में करने के निर्णय को पुष्ट करने में एक क्षण की भी देर नहीं लगाई, यद्यपि वह सम्मेलन सत्ताग्रहण के एक पखवाड़े के भीतर ही होना था। ब्यूरो सम्मेलन में हमें इस बात का अवसर प्रदान किया कि हम गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों को यह विश्वास दिला सकें कि निर्णय करने की स्वतन्त्रता के साथ भारत की प्रतिबद्धता कायम है और

वह कोलम्बो के 'सिंघार' सम्मेलन में सहमत राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों तथा आर्थिक कार्यक्रम को अपना समर्थन देता रहेगा।

हम ने विदेश नीति के आधारभूत तत्वों की पुष्टि की है, क्योंकि गुट-निरपेक्षता यह मनाती है कि आणविक अस्त्रों के ढेर पर बंटे हुए वर्तमान विश्व में युद्ध या युद्ध की अनिवार्यता को रद्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए। हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता को अनमोल समझते हैं। किन्तु राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को किसी प्रतिबद्ध या पूरक सैनिक या सैद्धान्तिक गठजोड़ के सुपुर्द करने की आवश्यकता को अस्वीकार करते हैं। गुट-निरपेक्षता किसी राष्ट्र को ऐसे सांचे उधार लेने या ऐसी विचारधारा अपनाने के दबाव से मुक्त रखती है, जो उस देश की सभ्यता या प्रतिभा के प्रतिकूल है।

आज सभी विचार धारारें घरेलू रंग में रंग रही हैं और हर देश के विकास की ब्यूहरचना का अपना अलग रूप है। गुट-निरपेक्षता लचीलापन प्रदान करती है, किन्तु समान विचार वाले राष्ट्रों के साथ समान आर्थिक तथा राजनीतिक कठिनाइयों पर विजय पाने के लिए एकता के सुदृढ़ सूत्र भी देती है।

आज सभी बड़ी शक्तियाँ, और इन में वे राष्ट्र भी शामिल हैं, जो सैनिक गठ-बंधनों के अंग हैं, इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि मानवता के सम्मुख सह-अस्तित्व को स्वीकार करने के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है। बहुतांश राष्ट्र और इन में गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र सब से प्रमुख हैं, इस से भी एक कदम आगे बढ़ कर यह विश्वास करते हैं कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय शान्ति ऐसे निश्चयात्मक सहयोग के आधार पर ही कायम की

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

जा सकती है, जो सैद्धांतिक, राजनीतिक और सैनिक सीमाओं को लांघ सके। हम अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति की इस उद्घोषणा की सराहना करते हैं कि कम्युनिज्म का विरोध करना ही अमेरिका की नितियों की कसौटी या प्रेरकत्व नहीं होगा? साथ ही हम यह भी मानते हैं कि सोवियत संघ तनावों को घटाने और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साझेदारी को बढ़ाने के उपायों की खोज में ईमानदारी से लगा हुआ है।

आज जब कि दुनिया यह स्वीकारती है कि शांति तथा परस्परवलंबिता के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग जरूरी है, भारत अपने हितों के संरक्षण तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना के उद्देश्य लक्ष्य को एक साथ साधने वाली नीति का भली-भांति अवलंबन कर सकता है।

किन्तु मैं यह भी कह देना चाहूंगा कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी सफलता या हमारा प्रभाव एक तर्कसंगत विदेश नीति पर ही निर्भर नहीं करेगा; वह इस बात पर अवलंबित होगा कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता कितनी मजबूत है और हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति की रफ्तार कितनी तेज है।

यह सदन भारतीय जनता की शक्ति और बुद्धिमत्ता को प्रति-बिंबित करता है। यह प्राचीन राष्ट्र अपनी महान सभ्यता, सहिष्णुता की पुरानी परम्परा, प्राकृतिक साधनों की विपुलता तथा विशाल जनबल के आधार पर, जिस में विज्ञान पर विजय प्राप्त करने की मानसिक क्षमता तथा कड़ी मेहनत और

आत्मसंयम से काम लेने की भारी शक्ति है, जीवन्तता प्राप्त करता है।

हमारी दूसरी बड़ी पूंजी यह है कि भारत कभी घृणा पर जीवित नहीं रहा। भारत ने कभी पराई भूमि को ललचाई नज़रों से नहीं देखा। शरीरों पर राज करने के बजाय हम ने हृदयों को जीतने का प्रयत्न किया है। हमारी संस्कृति हमें न तो हीनता का भाव देती है और न परमुखापेक्षी बनाती है।

एक राष्ट्र के नाते हम में इतना आत्मविश्वास है कि हम मित्रता के हाथ को थाम सकते हैं और ऐसे सहयोग का स्वागत कर सकते हैं, जो आत्मगौरव के अनुकूल और राष्ट्रीय तथा पारस्परिक लाभ की कसौटी पर खरा है। आज हम उन देशों के साथ सहयोग की इच्छा को ठोस रूप देने की बेहतर स्थिति में हैं, जहां लाभदायक पूरकता है और जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थायित्व में समान रूप में रुचि रखते हैं। इस भावना से हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों के समूह, ग्रुप 77 तथा विकासशील देशों के साथ लगातार सहयोग करते रहेंगे। पारस्परिक हितसाधन की इसी विशुद्ध भावना से हम अन्य राष्ट्रों के साथ द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्ध कायम करेंगे, फिर उन की विचारधारा, उन की राज-व्यवस्था तथा उन के विकास की स्थिति कितनी ही भिन्न क्यों न हो।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में, जब से हमने दायित्व सम्हाला, हम ने नेपाल और भूटान के नरेशों, सोवियत संघ के विदेश मंत्री, जर्मन फेडरल रिपब्लिक के विदेश मंत्री, सी० आई० ई० सी० के पैरिस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले अनेक मंत्रियों, ईरान के शहनशाह और हाल में

ही लंदन में ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेश मंत्री तथा राष्ट्रमंडलीय सम्मेलन में शामिल अन्य राज्यों के प्रमुखों और उनके मंत्रियों से उच्च-स्तरीय वार्ता की। हमें यह देख कर संतोष हुआ कि हमारे दृष्टिकोण की तर्कसंगति को कभी अस्वीकार नहीं किया गया। वस्तुतः हम यह दावा कर सकते हैं कि हम न केवल पुरानी नीतियों की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाने में सफल हुए हैं किन्तु हमने यह भी पाया है कि सर्वत्र भारत के साथ अधिक गहरी मित्रता बढ़ाने की इच्छा विद्यमान है। विश्व का भारत पर भरोसा है और जागरूक राष्ट्रों ने सर्वत्र हमें अपनी सद्भावना का आश्वासन दिया है। यह सद्भावना अपने में महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में नये कप्तान और नए नाविकों ने राष्ट्र की नौका की पतवार सम्हाली है।

हमने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि हम विदेश नीति की बुनियादी रूप-रेखाओं पर दृढ़ हैं और उन सभी दायित्वों का आदर करेंगे जो हमें उत्तराधिकार में मिले हैं। कोई यह समझने की भूल न करे कि यह नीति हमें जड़हीन बना देगी। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था, विश्व की स्थिति बदल गई है। भारत नई औद्योगिक तथा टेक्नोलॉजिकल क्षमताओं का विकास कर रहा है, अपने व्यापार का नया आयाम दे रहा है और अपनी आर्थिक क्षमताओं के बल पर नया क्षितिज ढूँढने का प्रयास कर रहा है, नई सरकार, जिसे जनता का हाल ही में प्रचण्ड समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है, न केवल अपना कर्तव्य समझती है किन्तु इसे अपना पवित्र दायित्व मानती है कि हमारे सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं उन पर नई दृष्टि डाले और प्रश्नों को नये ढंग से हल करने का प्रयत्न करे।

हम यह मानते हैं कि हमें अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ सहयोग तथा विश्वास के संबंध बढ़ाने के सवाल को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी है। उनके साथ हम समान इतिहास और बड़ी मात्रा में समान संस्कृति के सूत्र से जुड़े हैं किन्तु हम यह भी मानते हैं कि हमारे पड़ोसियों को अपनी राष्ट्रीय महत्वाकांक्षाओं को पूर्ण करने का पूरा अधिकार है। हम अपनी भौगोलिक अखंडता के बारे में सदैव सावधान रहेंगे, किन्तु हम पड़ोसियों के राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्वों के लिए किसी प्रकार का खतरा पैदा नहीं होने देंगे। अतीत के सन्देहों को झुला कर तथा पड़ोसी होने के नाते जो समस्याएँ अनिवार्य रूप से खड़ी हो जाती हैं उनको बाधक न बनने देते हुए हम यह विश्वास करते हैं कि हमारे अलग-अलग और समान हित इस बात में निहित हैं कि हम इस उपमहाद्वीप में आर्थिक सहयोग के सूत्रों को सुदृढ़ करें। यदि हम ऐसा करेंगे और कुछ तलवारों के लोहे को हलों के फालों में ढालेंगे तो हम अपनी जनता के कमरतोड़ बोझ को कम करने में कामयाब होंगे और इस क्षेत्र में गरीबी और पुराने पिछड़ेपन के समान शत्रु पर विजय पान में समर्थ होंगे। तनावों से मुक्त हो कर भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप विश्व में असाधारण प्रभाव पैदा कर सकेगा। वह प्राचीन विरासत को आधुनिक प्रगति में बदलने का उदाहरण बनेगा। वह विश्व को बांटने वाली विषमता की खाई को पाटने में पुल का काम करेगा और मिल कर हम राष्ट्रों का ऐसा शक्तिशाली समूह होंगे जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थायित्व में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकेगा।

इसी परिकल्पना के अनुसार हमने पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, नेपाल, भूटान, श्रीलंका, बर्मा के प्रति अपनी नीतियों का निर्देशन किया है। हम यह दावा कर सकते हैं कि कुछ मात्रा में, अपने पड़ो-

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सियों के प्रति विश्वास और सहयोग के वातावरण में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है, कुछ पुराने झंझड़े मिटे हैं तथा कुछ सवाल हल हुए हैं। लगातार कूटनीतिक प्रयत्न तथा पारस्परिकता पर आधारित सहयोग के बल पर हम निरन्तर आगे बढ़ते जायेंगे, ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि सदन के कुछ सदस्य इस आशय की रिपोर्टों से परेशान हैं कि बंगलादेश के राष्ट्रजनों को भारत में आश्रय देने से इंकार कर दिया गया है। इन रिपोर्टों को देखने के बाद कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को इन आरोपों की जांच के लिए विशेष रूप से तैनात किया गया था। पूरी जांच पड़ताल के बाद वे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि भारत में ठिके हुए बंगलादेश राष्ट्रजनों पर कोई जोर जबरदस्ती नहीं की गई। सदन को यह ज्ञात है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रपति जिया से और बाद में सार्वजनिक रूप से दिये वक्तव्य में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि बंगलादेश के किसी राष्ट्रजन की उसकी इच्छा के विपरीत लोटने के लिये विवश नहीं किया जायेगा। किन्तु राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता के जिन संवैधानिक अधिकारों का हम उपयोग करते हैं उन्हें भारत की भूमि को सहयोगी राष्ट्रों के विरुद्ध शत्रुतापूर्ण कार्यवाही करने के लिये विस्तृत नहीं किया जायेगा। यदि हम ऐसी छूट देंगे तो हम सह-अस्तित्व तथा अहस्तक्षेप के आधारभूत सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध आचरण करेंगे।

हमारी सरकार ने गंगा जल के वितरण पर बंगलादेश के साथ एक सहमति का आधार तैयार करने में प्रगति की है। अभी विस्तृत समझौता होना बाकी है। गंगा का पानी हमारी राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था, हमारी खेती तथा हमारे उद्योग के लिये

संजीवनी की धारा है। हम इस समस्या को विकास की समस्या के रूप में देखते हैं—और यह मानते हैं कि अल्पकालिक प्रतिस्पर्धी आवश्यकताओं और अधिकारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें ऐसा आदान-प्रदान करना है जिससे हम उपलब्ध जल-राशि का दोनों देशों के लाभ के लिये दीर्घकालिक दृष्टि से अधिकतम उपयोग कर सकें।

यद्यपि हमारी पहली चिन्ता का विषय हमारे पड़ोसी हैं, फिर भी हम यह जानते हैं कि एशिया, अफ्रीका तथा लेटिन अमरीका के क्षेत्रों के अपने मित्रों की दोस्ती तथा उनके कल्याण में हमारी गहरी रुचि है। ईरान के शाहंशाह के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी के संक्षिप्त किन्तु महत्वपूर्ण वार्तालाप के द्वारा मत्री संबंधों की जो पुष्टि हुई है उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी अपना संतोष प्रकट कर चुके हैं। अफगानिस्तान के साथ और समूचे अरब राष्ट्रों के साथ हम न केवल पुराने स्नेह सूत्रों को कायम रखेंगे, किन्तु आर्थिक सहयोग में और वृद्धि करेंगे। अरब राष्ट्रों को हमने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि हम पश्चिम एशिया की समस्या के ऐसे समाधान के लिए निरन्तर अपना समर्थन प्रदान करते रहेंगे जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के प्रस्तावों पर आधारित होगा और जिसके अन्तर्गत सभी अधिकृत भूमि को खाली करना जरूरी है। हम आशा करते हैं कि निकट भविष्य में जेनेवा में समझौते की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हो जाएगी जिससे कि पश्चिम एशिया के सभी राज्य शांति तथा सुरक्षा का अनुभव कर सकेंगे।

अफ्रीका के साथ हमारे पुराने संबंध उपनिवेशवाद तथा रंगभेद के विरुद्ध समान दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित हैं। हमने जिम्बाब्वे और नमोबिया में बहुसंख्या शासन की

मांग को हमेशा सिद्धान्तवादी समर्थन दिया है। जागत विश्व जनमत के साथ हम पृथक्करण और रंगभेद की वुराई का निर्मूलन करने के लिये वचनबद्ध हैं। किन्तु, इससे भी आगे बढ़कर हम अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रों के राष्ट्रीय विकास के प्रयत्न में भागीदार बनने के अपने निश्चय को पूरा करेंगे, तंजानिया, जाम्बिया तथा मारिशस के साथ हमने पहले ही ऐसे बहुपक्षीय आर्थिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये हैं जो विकासशील राष्ट्रों के लिए सहयोग का उदाहरण बन सकने हैं। विकास के क्षेत्रों में हमारा अनुभव अफ्रीका में जनशक्ति तथा आर्थिक कुशलता की आवश्यकताओं का पूरक होगा। अभी यह प्रयत्न मुख्यतया पूर्वी समुद्र तट तक ही सीमित है, किन्तु हम आशा करते हैं, कि हम भूगोल की कठिनाइयों पर विजय प्राप्त कर इस सहयोग को पश्चिम अफ्रीका तक बढ़ा सकेंगे।

दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई देशों के साथ भारत के सदियों पुराने सम्बन्ध हैं और कोई गम्भीर द्विपक्षीय समस्याएँ नहीं हैं। क्षेत्रीय स्थायित्व के ढाँचे में हम राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण और आर्थिक विकास के तकाजों को पूरा करने के प्रयत्नों में भागीदार हैं। अपनी ओर से हम इस क्षेत्र के सभी राज्यों के साथ अधिक गहरे राजनीतिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध विकसित करने की दशा में निरन्तर अधिक बल देते रहेंगे। इस भूखण्ड में स्थायित्व बनाये रखने के लिये क्षेत्रीय अथवा द्विपक्षीय आधार पर भारत सभी प्रकार की पहलों के साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करने के लिये हमेशा तैयार रहेगा। वियतनाम के विदेश मंत्री की भारत यात्रा के समय हमने वियतनाम और लाओस के सम्मुख उनकी क्षतिग्रस्त अर्थ-व्यवस्था के पुनर्निर्माण में सक्रिय सहयोग देने की अपनी तत्परता को प्रकट किया था। हम आस्ट्रेलिया तथा दक्षिण प्रशान्त सागर के अन्य देशों के साथ भी अपने सम्बन्ध सुदृढ़ करना चाहेंगे।

राष्ट्रमंडल के एशियाई और प्रशान्त देशों के बीच समय-समय पर परामर्श आयोजित करने के सुझाव का हमने स्वागत किया है।

सदन चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों के उतार-चढ़ाव की कहानी से परिचित है। जिन समस्याओं ने हमारे सम्बन्धों में बिगाड़ पैदा किया वे अभी हल नहीं हुई हैं, फिर भी हमारी सरकार ने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने का स्वागत किया है और उस देश के साथ टूटे हुए व्यापार-सम्बन्धों को पुनः जोड़ने में पहल की है। हमारा लक्ष्य पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित लाभदायक द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्धों का विकास करना होगा जो एशिया के भारत और चीन जैसे विशाल देशों के लिये उपयुक्त हों।

महोदय, हम यह अनुभव करते हैं कि भारत ने जापान की महत्ता तथा जीवन्तता को जो विश्व की तीसरी सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली अर्थ-व्यवस्था का केन्द्र है, पहचानने में थोड़ी देर की है। हम इस झिझक को न केवल व्यापार तथा अधिक तकनीकी आदान-प्रदान के द्वारा दूर करेंगे, बल्कि एशिया के सर्वाधिक गतिशील राष्ट्र के साथ गहरे सम्बन्ध कायम करेंगे।

सदस्यगण इस तथ्य को जानते हैं कि सत्ता में आने के तुरन्त बाद हमने सोवियत संघ के विदेश मंत्री को भारत आने का आमन्त्रण दिया था। श्री ग्रोमिको के साथ हमारा वार्तालाप मैत्रीपूर्ण तथा स्पष्ट रहा और उससे दोनों देशों को सन्तोष हुआ। हमारा विश्वास है कि सोवियत संघ इस बात को पूरी तरह स्वीकार करता है कि नई सरकार को भारतीय जनता का प्रचण्ड समर्थन तथा विश्वास प्राप्त है। हमारे दोनों देश सहयोग के विविध आयामों को समेटवाली लाभदायक मित्रता को ईमानदारी से बढ़ाने की उभय पक्ष की इच्छा को स्वीकार करते हैं। किसी को यह सन्देह करने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

यूरोप के सोशलिस्ट देशों और भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धों में सत्ता-परिवर्तन के कारण कोई कमी आई है। इसके विपरीत पारस्परिक हित सम्बन्धों तथा शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व में समान विश्वासों ने भविष्य में अधिक घनिष्ठ आर्थिक सहयोग का पथ प्रशस्त किया है।

अध्यक्ष जी, समय की कमी विश्व के सम्मुख समुपस्थित अनेक समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालने की अनुमति नहीं देती जिनका समाधान राष्ट्रीय हितों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पारस्परिकता की आवश्यकताओं के बीच सन्तुलन कायम करके ही ढूँढ़ा जा सकता है। ऐसी एक समस्या अणु ऊर्जा को शान्तिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग में लाने के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के निर्धारण की स्वतन्त्रता की तथा अणु शस्त्रों की बाढ़ से उत्पन्न खतरों को सार्वदेशिकता के आधार पर रोकने तथा कम करने की है। मानवता के सम्मुख उपस्थित अन्य संकट विश्व के सीमित माधनों की समाप्ति तथा जल और वायु प्रदूषण से जीवन के लिए उत्पन्न खतरा है। इन सवालों का समाधान भी दूर-दर्शिता तथा समझदारी पर आधारित विश्व-व्यापी परस्पर-पूरकता से ही हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार विश्व में एक नई तथा अधिक न्यायपूर्ण अर्थरचना के प्रश्न को भी लगातार निरन्तर वार्तालाप द्वारा हल करने की पृष्ठ-भूमि में देखा जाना चाहिए। इसमें विफल रहने का अर्थ होगा—गरीब और अमीर देशों के बीच विद्यमान खाई का न केवल बढ़ना अपितु उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच में एक नये प्रकार के शीत युद्ध की आशंका और संघर्ष की सम्भावना। अध्यक्ष जी, मात्र विश्लेषण तथा भावपूर्ण भाषण से ऊपर उठना है तो हमें इन सारी विश्व समस्याओं का हल अर्थपूर्ण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के माध्यम से खोजना होगा।

पश्चिम यूरोप के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध केवल इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं क्योंकि

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय भारत का सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक साझेदार है बल्कि इसलिए भी कि हम उससे नई टेक्नालोजी ले सकते हैं जिसे राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए ढाला जा सकता है। ई० ई० सी० के देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध विविधापूर्ण और पारस्परिक दृष्टि से लाभदायक हैं और साथ ही हम पश्चिम यूरोप के अन्य देशों के साथ भी मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। उनमें से अनेकों ने हमारी समस्याओं में रुचि ली है और हमारे विकास में पूर्ण सहयोग दिया है। यूरोप के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों के बीच में कोई रुकावट नहीं है। वस्तुतः यह पश्चिम यूरोप को तय करना है कि विश्व के सम्बन्ध में उसके अपने मूल्यांकन में एक परिपक्व, स्वावलम्बी, गुट निरपेक्ष तथा स्थायित्व में विश्वास करने वाला भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझदारी और सहयोग में कहाँ तक भागीदार बन सकता है।

हमें यह विश्वास करने का भी कारण है कि पश्चिमी यूरोप की भांति भारत में हाल में हुए परिवर्तनों के बाद कनाडा तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के साथ भी आत्म-सम्मान और गौरव के आधार पर सम्बन्धों को कायम करने और सुधारने के लिए समय बड़ा अनुकूल है। अमेरिका का नया शासन विश्व को एक नई दृष्टि से देख रहा है जिससे उसके अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों और अधिक सहयोगात्मक व्यवस्था के बीच में अनुकूल सन्तुलन खोजा जा सके। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और श्री कार्टर के बीच जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है वह हार्दिकता और समझदारी से पूर्ण है और भविष्य के लिए शुभ है। हम आशा करते हैं कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका अपनी नीतियों के द्वारा दक्षिण एशिया में स्थायित्व की प्रक्रिया को बल प्रदान करेगा जो हमारे भी प्रयत्नों का लक्ष्य है।

इस अवसर पर जब कि मैं विदेश नीति पर पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ, मैं भारत माता के

लाखों पुत्रों और पुत्रियों को शुभ कामना का सन्देश भेजता हूँ जो विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में वहाँ की सरकारों के अधीन या व्यक्तिगत नागरिक के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं या रह रहें हैं। इसमें से हर-एक अपने-अपने ढंग से भारत का दूत है और हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति और सभ्यता का प्रतीक है। उन्होंने भले ही विदेश जा कर रहने या रोजी कमाने का रास्ता चुना हो उन्हें हम कभी भी पराया नहीं समझेंगे और न मातृभूमि की संस्कृति और धर्म के प्रति उनकी निष्ठा को स्वीकार करने में कभी संकोच करेंगे। वे जहाँ-कहीं हैं भारत की विरासत को लेकर चल रहे हैं, यद्यपि उन्हें हम यह अवश्य सलाह देंगे कि वे अपने पूर्वजों के देश की सहिष्णुता और समन्वय की परम्परा के योग्य उत्तराधिकारी सिद्ध हों। उनका अपना हित इस बात में है और भारत की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुकूल भी यही होगा कि जब वे अपने लाभ के लिए भी काम करें तो जिस देश में वे निवास करते हैं उसके उदात्त हितों के साथ अपने को एकरूप, एक-रस बनायेंगे। और उस देश के कानूनों का पालन करेंगे।

हमारा विश्वास है कि भारत आज बड़ी अच्छी स्थिति में है और विश्व का राजनीतिक वातावरण गुट-निरपेक्षता के ढाँचे के भीतर हमारी नीति के दो बुनियादी उद्देश्यों को पूर्ण करने के लिए बड़ा शुभ है—प्रथम राष्ट्रीय हितों का संरक्षण और संवर्धन तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और समझदारी। गत दो वर्षों से दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के बाद पहली बार विश्व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष से मुक्त होकर शान्ति की सांस ले रहा है। तनाव शैथिल्य की आवश्यकता को पहले कभी इतने व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था। सभी उत्तरदायी राष्ट्र यह मानते हैं कि आज कोई राष्ट्र न तो अपना विस्तार कर सकता है न किसी पर प्रभाव जमा सकता है, यहाँ तक कि अपने पड़ोसियों को भी छल-कपट से तस्त नहीं कर सकता है। राष्ट्र अकेला रह कर न तो अपने अस्तित्व की

कायम रख सकता है और न ही विकसित हो सकता है। हम जानते हैं कि शान्तिपूर्ण विश्व आणविक महाविनाश का जुड़वा भाई ही है। स्पष्टतः राष्ट्रों के लिए इसके अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है कि वे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक न्याय के लिये अधिक सहयोग की दिशा में ठोस उपाय करें।

जहाँ तक भारत का सम्बन्ध है हम विश्व-कुटुम्ब के कल्याण के लिए कष्ट सहने और पसीना बहाने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमें मित्रता के जो आश्वासन मिले हैं उनसे हम अत्यन्त अनुग्रहीत हैं। यदि हम अपने आन्तरिक उद्यमों में अर्थपूर्ण ढंग से निरन्तर आगे बढ़ते रहें तो हम पर-राष्ट्र सम्बन्धों में ऐसा आदर अर्जित करने और ऐसा सद्भाव पाने में सफल होंगे जैसा हमें अभी तक पहले कभी नहीं मिला।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Our relations with U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. (2).]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Complete denial of Human Rights and the inhuman conditions of living of the entire one crore Tarai population of Indian origin in Nepal and the barbarous attempt to drive them into India and seize their lands by denying them citizenship rights in utter violation of the treaty of Sugauli and the Peace and Friendship Indo-Nepal Treaty signed in July, 1950 (66).]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pounani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the difficulties experienced by and harassment of applicants for passport endorsements for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Behrein (3).]

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of our Ambassador's office at Washington D.C. and Consular at Chicago in watching the interest of our people in U.S.A. (4).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen our External Publicity abroad especially to project our correct image and to thwart the mischievous propaganda against our country (5).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Enormous delay in issuing passports (5).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to see that the financial assistance given by us to other countries is spent for the purpose for which it was given (7).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to observe austerity in the offices of our foreign Missions (8).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in creating strong lobbies in foreign countries, especially in U.S.A., U.K. and Arab countries (9).]

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for sustained efforts at promoting a policy of genuine non-alignment (10).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give new shape and direction to the foreign policy of India which would at once benefit the interests of the nation as also strengthen the factors leading to world peace and brotherhood (11).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing normal and mutually beneficial relations between India and each of the major Powers, viz. USA, USSR, UK, France and China (12).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to support actively and vigorously the work of the United Nations and its various specialized agencies and organisations by evincing keener interest and taking meaningful initiatives in the deliberations and activities of these world bodies (13).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for full and positive support to the campaign for the

establishment of Human Rights all over the globe (14).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of continued and greater efforts at strengthening and cementing the Commonwealth of Nations and its laudable aims and ideals of Rule of Law, Democratic Practices and values and institutions of an open society (15).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for close cooperation among and between the countries of the Indian sub-continent and the neighbouring countries in South and South-East Asia (16).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore building up friendly and cooperative relations between India and some of the more significant developed and developing nations in Europe, Africa and Latin America (17).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a thorough reappraisal of the functioning of India's diplomatic missions abroad (18).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to building up an imaginative and purposeful publicity programme abroad of India's national endeavours, challenges and achievements (19).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to radically improve the working of the various regional

passport offices in the country so as to make them prompt and efficient in rendering services to the citizens (20).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a seizing the opportunity to build up a sound, good, truly faithful image of India in the world, in view of the tremendous prestige brought to the nation by the results of the recent Lok Sabha Elections (21).]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make concerted efforts to see that the United Nations take all possible action against the racist South African regime including imposition of sanctions in all spheres (24).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make vigorous efforts at the United Nations and outside to see that the economic sanctions against the illegal white minority regime of Rhodesia are enforced strictly by all U.N. Member States (25).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make concerted efforts to see that the foreign military basis in Indian Ocean such as Diego Garcia are dismantled (26).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further improve India's relations with her neighbours (27).]

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend moral and material aid to the coloured people of South Africa in their struggle against racism, apartheid and for human dignity and freedom (28).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to help in all possible respects the struggle of the Namibian people in their struggle for liberation of their country from the racist South African rule (29).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make concerted efforts in cooperation with other littoral States to keep Indian Ocean as a peace zone (30).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide moral and material aid to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for liberation of their country from the illegal White minority regime (31).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of space and inadequacy of staff at the regional passport office at Cochin resulting in inconvenience to the public and delay in issuing passports (32).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further strengthen India's relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (33).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take appropriate action through the United Nations to prevent the multi-national companies from interfering in the internal affairs of developing countries (34).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implications of dumping of American arms in the Persian Gulf area from the point of view of India's security (35).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further strengthen the external publicity (36).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make further improvements in the functioning of the various passport offices to ensure quick disposal of passport applications (37).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in effecting economy in the working of the Supply Missions attached to the Indian Embassy in Washington and the High Commission in London (38).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take initiative in formulating a programme of action in consultation with the littoral and hinterland states with a view to ensure early implementation of the U.N. resolution on Indian Ocean (39).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to be vigilant against the threat posed to India's security by the building up of military bases in Indian Ocean by USA (40).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of imposing a total embargo on arms supply to South Africa by member States of the United Nations in view of that country's consistent flouting of U.N. resolutions on Namibia and its policy of racism and apartheid (41).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further strengthen the non-aligned movement with a view to ensure peace and security in the world and to safeguard the interests of the developing countries (42).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide moral and material aid to the Palestinian Liberation Movement (43).]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cananore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Extravagant and ostentatious spending on Indian Embassies abroad (44).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Inadequate priority given to diplomatic activities in South East Asia and Africa (45).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Under delay in processing the clearance by the External Affairs Ministry of youth and Students delegations going abroad especially to Socialist countries (46).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in issuing passports (47).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of vigorous diplomatic initiative by India in international forms to promote the cause of non-alignment, friendship, peace and security (48).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Half hearted support extended to the people of Puerto Rico who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists for their national independence (49).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for promoting friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries (56).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue to take up uncompromising anti-imperialist positions in relation to problems of national liberation, peace, friendship and security (57).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to denounce the U.S. imperialists for their acts in Indian

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Ocean which create tension in this area and poses a threat to peace (58).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making Indian Ocean an area of peace, (59).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop closer economic cooperation with Vietnam (60).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide facilities, especially at the Regional Passport Office, Cochin, for the speedy issuing of passports to those who want to go to Arab countries for employment (61).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more facilities and increase the staff strength at Regional Passport Offices so that they are able to clear the pending cases (62).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up another Regional Passport Office at Trivandrum (63).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for strengthening the concerned departments in Indian Embassies in Arab World so that they will be able to collect information about trade and employment. (64).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing adequate and meaningful protection and facilities to Bangladesh nationals who came to India in the wake of political developments leading to the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and his colleagues (65).]

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen India's relations with Portugal (50).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for solving the problem of Portuguese citizens of Indian origin in Mozambique and Angola (51).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the difficulties of Portuguese citizens of Indian origin holding immovable properties in Goa, Daman and Diu (52).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to dispose of applications of Portuguese citizens of Indian origin for obtaining Indian citizenship (53).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to depute Indian teachers knowing Portuguese to Angola and Mozambique in Africa (54).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for concluding a treaty for cultural and educational inter relations between India and Portugal (55).]

MR. SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री अजुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) :
आपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस पर
आप कुछ कहें।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामथ (होशंगाबाद)
मंत्री महोदय के प्रारम्भिक भाषण को मद्दे-
नजर रखते हुए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय
समारोप का अपना अन्तिम भाषण कल करें।
दोनों भाषण एक ही दिन न हों तो अच्छा
है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): The time may be ex-
tended.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Ad-
visory Committee has taken a deci-
sion. It is not the Speaker's decision.
If each individual Member wants to
change it, I cannot do anything.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO
(Mahboobnagar): We have heard
with careful attention the statement
by the hon. Minister. It would have
been helpful, if the hon. Minister
had thought it prudent to give us in
advance a copy of the statement
which he has just now made. It
would have helped us in formulating
our own thinking for a discussion of
this subject here today but probably
because it was the first time that he
was making a statement on foreign
policy, he did not consider it neces-
sary to let us have an advance copy.
But in future when the hon. Minister
make such statements, I would

through you, request him to let us
have an advance copy to help us.

The statement made by the hon.
Minister does give a fairly clear idea
of how he proposes to handle the
various matters that concern this
charge. I must commend the transi-
tion of a leader of the opposition, who
used to be fairly critical of the poli-
cies followed by the Ministry of Ex-
ternal Affairs, to the position of being
in charge of this Ministry, handling
the foreign relations of the country.
I sometimes feel a little jealous of the
hon. Minister because, through he may
be facing complex and delicate prob-
lems in handling our relations with
foreign countries, as far as this House
is concerned, he would normally get
our generous co-operation and sup-
port. This has been a historical fact
that over the last 30 years generally
this hon. House has extended its
fullest support and co-operation to
the Government in its functioning
and handling of the relations of this
country. I consider this to be natural
because foreign relations are in a
sense projection of the self-interest
of the country. Surely, by a change
of Government, the interests of the
country do not change. And so, we
are happy that the new Government
has given this House and the coun-
try an assurance that they will pursue
the policies that have been the bed-
rock of the foreign relations of our
country.

There are certain basic funda-
mental principles which have gone
into the formulation of our foreign
policy. It is, in a sense, a develop-
ment of the national movement of the
country, of the struggle for freedom.
It has been this country's endeavour
all along to support the freedom
movement of various countries in the
world, of people from colonial rule.
It has been the practice that we have
always thrown our weight against
discrimination on the basis either of
colour or religion anywhere in the
world. We have also emphasized very

[Shri J. Rameshwar Rao]

often that we cannot be silent spectators when majority communities in countries are oppressed and ruled by racial minorities.

Southern African is an area which continues to draw our attention and concern. In Southern Africa, whether it is Rhodesia or South Africa or Southwest Africa, we find that the majority of the people of the countries are ruled by a small minority in the interests of the minority, and not in the interests of the majority of the people. Our entire foreign policy, as I have said, is based on our ideological commitment and is an extension of India's struggle for freedom and national liberation.

There is a small point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, and I hope Atal Bihariji would not mind my drawing his attention to it. I do it only because it appears in the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs. I was a little surprised. On page 1 it says:

"The peaceful change of Government in March, 1977, following free and fair elections, had a favourable impact on the country."

I am a little unhappy that this statement is being made in the printed Report of the Ministry of External Affairs, and I may point out that this has been said more than once in the Report. Why this emphasis and what does this imply? Did Atal Bihariji or any member of his Government or any executive of the Ministry of External Affairs ever think that in a democratic country like ours, after the elections, which have always been free and fair, the change in Government would not be peaceful? Did he have any doubt about it? Are we not over-playing this peaceful change? Are we not hereby exhibiting our own doubts about the normalcy of the change which comes about in every democratic country of the world? Apart from a brief and unfortunate

two-year aberration, and here I am referring to the emergency, there has always been normal democratic functioning in our country. If the elections had not been held or had not been free and fair and the change of Government not normal, Atal Bihariji would not have been the Minister of External Affairs. In any case, I do not think we should give too much importance at least in our various printed reports about the so called peaceful change. What we say on our political platforms outside, is different. Surely, we do not want certificates from foreign countries about how we conduct our Government and our institutions. You will kindly excuse this digression.

I am happy that the Government has emphasised its commitment to non-alignment but in the process of their commitment to non-alignment. They have tried to use the phrase genuine non-alignment. I shall not quarrel with Atal Bihariji about words. But what is non-alignment? Non-alignment is not a mantra which we chant to do *japa*. Non-alignment is the basic fundamental right of every sovereign country. When we are not committed—and there is no prior commitment to any power block—we take our decision on what our policy should be on any given issue, on its merits. And if this cannot be genuine, it cannot be non-alignment. So to use the words 'genuine non-alignments' in a sense, is a contradiction in term. In any case, I hope, what he means by 'genuine' and what we mean by 'genuine' are the same and there is no semantic difference in the word.

Today foreign relations do not cover only consular or diplomatic relations. They cover trade, economic development, technological co-operation and many other things. Foreign relations also fall into different spheres and categories like defence development, relations with developing countries, relations with developed countries, relations with

our neighbours, relations with our neighbours' neighbours and relations with the countries of the Indian Ocean area which directly impinge on our security and on our interests.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is needless for me to point out the importance of our relations with the Soviet Union in many of these fields. The Soviet Union has always stood by us in every hour of our crisis and in every problem that we have had to face. This can be said of few other countries and we recognise this invaluable assistance. I shall not dilate on this. I am sure, Mr. Vajpayee understands what I am trying to convey.

At the same time, I need not emphasize the necessity of our working out economic and developmental relations with the United States, Japan, West Germany and other Western countries. They have the technology and they have the financial resources to play a leading role in giving assistance to all developing countries. But we have to recognise the complementary nature of any assistance that we can get either from the Soviet Union or from the Western countries. This complementary nature of assistance is very clear and does not require any elaboration.

There is one other aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. This is very often forgotten. We are not really an under-developed country. Next to the United States and USSR the largest reservoir of technological skills and trained man-power exists in India. We very often overlook this fact. It is unfortunate that we have not been able to, for one reason or another—that does not relate to External Affairs—utilise fully the technological man-power and trained skills that we have in this country in plenty. However, this very reservoir of technological skills and train-

ed manpower can become a useful element and an asset in our foreign relations. We can in certain fields become an aid-giving country. Giving of aid does not necessarily mean giving only financial aid. We can very well compete with the so-called developed countries in certain fields through the export of our technology and skills, such as, in sugar, in cement, in textiles and in many other fields. In fact, we can probably be more helpful to the less developed countries than the highly developed and complex technologies of the West. This is a field which needs to be carefully explored in our foreign relations.

In the context of our extremely friendly relations which the hon. Minister mentioned with countries, like, Iran and the Arab States, our technical services can be offered to mutual advantage and this could become an extremely useful cementing factors in our relations. This would apply with equal emphasis to the countries of Africa and South-East Asia. While on the subject, I would like to give one interesting instance. One of many colleagues in this House, Mr. Venkataraman—he is not here to-day—was telling me the other day that he once suggested that we take on the technical survey, free of cost of the hydro-electric potential of Indonesia and how this could have been a contribution from us to the development process of Indonesia. This is a field where have the man-power, the skills and the competence.

13 hrs.

I do not know what became of this suggestion. Probably this is buried in bureaucratic, files neatly tied up with red tape.

I am not disclosing any secret, if I were to recall one of my own experiences in this context. Some years ago, I made a submission to the Ministry of External Affairs that we should consider assisting Tanzania and Zambia on the building of the Tanzam railway. We did not take sufficient interest in

[Shri J. Rameshwar Rao]

this project. Finally China took the work on hand and has now completed the job. Surely, if China could have done it, we would have also done it. I can only call it our lack of interest in the Tanzam railway as an example of our bureaucratic indifference and incompetence.

If we had undertaken the Tanzam railway, our Bihlaj Steel Plant, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Perambur Coach Factory would have been kept busy for at least 20 years. I presume that Mr. Vajpayee might say that this should have been raised earlier. I think it was raised earlier also. It is unfortunate that we missed this great opportunity. While talking about technological assistance and technical skill being extended to less developed countries, I would like to say one word of caution here. This assistance at the level of technology and technical manpower and skills should not be at the individual level. It will then lead to brain drain to the great disadvantage of our country. It should be on Government to Government basis in an organised manner to mutual advantage.

I was happy to read reports of the Commonwealth Conference and the part played by our Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs at the Commonwealth Conference. The emphasis on race relations and the question regarding South Africa and the need for change from minority white rule to majority rule in Southern Africa were well made. While our own involvement should be unequivocal, it may sometime be an advantage to let the African States take in initiative in such matters and support them fully, unreservedly and unequivocally. However, one cannot and should not draw a hard and fast line here and one has to play it by the ear. In any case, the way it was put across in London and the emphasis that was given to it was necessary and timely.

We are also happy that the Prime Minister is due to visit the Soviet

Union with whom our relations have always been more than friendly and need to be strengthened to mutual advantage. We look forward to this visit being fruitful and successful and we wish him well.

There is one administrative matter which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to. That relates to the issue of passports. It is every one's experience that it takes over six months and sometimes one year for an average person to get a passport. I see no reason why getting a passport should be so complicated. I am one of those who feel that to have a passport is one of the inherent rights of a citizen of this country. The whole process which precedes the issuing of a passport seems to me to be really a hang-over of the days of foreign rule in India. Every one who desires to have a passport should be able to get it easily and immediately. What is happening now is that some constable comes down, makes some enquiries, makes some report and it takes six months to one year to get the passport. This should not be so complicated, it should be corrected. After all, there are enough other methods by which we do control the number of people going abroad; Government always has a list of undesirable people like smugglers, anti-social elements, etc., whose passports can always be impounded after due process of inquiry.

One more point and I will conclude. You will forgive me because it is a delicate point. There has been a great deal of talk about the question of our reprocessing our atomic fuel. We should, in my view, develop our own reprocessing plants and not be at any one's mercy. I am second to none in supporting the Government's policy and the Prime Minister's categorical assurance that we shall not make atomic weapons but would use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes. But we need to reprocess our atomic fuel and we should not be at the mercy of other countries for this. We must most certainly develop this reprocessing

capacity ourselves adequately and pretty soon. I do not have to put it more clearly than this. I hope, I have made my point understood.

To conclude, I would like to assure the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs that they have our wholehearted support in matters relating to India's foreign relations as this is one field in which, I believe, we can and should develop what is called a bi-partisan national policy. But this will require, as you will appreciate, a much closer understanding, consultation and liaison between the Government and the Opposition, without which a bi-partisan national foreign policy cannot really develop.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to make a panoramic survey of our foreign policy, I want to concentrate only on two basic points. One does not require any kind of policy change, but I throw a challenge to the conscience of the Foreign Minister whether he is going to fulfil what the whole Indian people expect of this Government—and what they expected of the earlier Government and which was not fulfilled—by giving the honour that is due to the greatest revolutionary of India, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, and his revolutionary heritage. The whole field of his activities was outside India. I hope you will agree that, at no time in human history, in no country, was a revolutionary born who went alone out of the country in a pilgrimage for fulfilling the mission of liberation of this country in a spirit of reckless abandonment. There is, perhaps, no record in the history where one single revolutionary traversed two continents, crossed two oceans. His sphere of activities covered more than 25 countries of the world. There were many documents, many revolutionary relics in South-East Asian countries and other countries. But, tragically, due to ideological malices and political prejudices born out of contemporary politics of rivalry in leadership, the Nehru Government not only neglected but ignored its national obligation to discharge

towards the revolutionary heritage of Netaji—but showed an attitude of stoney indifference. The result was that so many priceless documents and revolutionary relics and many other things were lost in South-East Asia and also in European countries. Sir, only a non-official organisation, the Netaji Research Bureau, of Calcutta, tried its best to collect some of the material from different countries of the world. It is not that I am asking the Hon. Minister for any favour to the heritage of Netaji but to discharge our national obligation to the greatest hero of our national revolution from the national perspective only. We must also remember that the greatest battle of anti-imperialism against Anglo-American as well as Dutch domination over South-East Asia was fought by Netaji in course of his Azad Hind Revolution. It was there that the final freedom struggle of suppressed nations really started. The bastions and the citadels of Anglo-American and Dutch imperialism were destroyed and real freedom started in South-East Asia and Chain reaction in other parts of Asia and Africa. That had had an effect and we in India won our freedom and this has had its effect on the other South-East Asian and Africa countries also.

So, it is not the question of heritage of the national revolution of India only but the heritage of other national revolutions also it is the heritage of the greatest anti-imperialist struggle ever fought in the world. But the Nehru Government, as I said, out of many kinds of malices, personal, political as well as ideological, completely neglected the heritage of revolutionary relics of Netaji's war of Indian liberation and made no effort either to collect them or to preserve them for the present generation of people of India as well as for our posterity.

I would urge our Hon. Minister to do a few things—and this does not require much finance. Firstly, even now in the archives of Japan, East and West Germany, U.K., U.S.A., Indonesia

[Shri Samar Guha]

Malaya, Burma, Thailand, Italy and some other countries there are still many documents and much material connected with Azad Hind-Revolution that were brought about, inspired by the leadership of Netaji. No effort has been made up till now to collect them. I would request the Hon. Minister to see that these priceless documents of our freedom struggle are collected from the archives of those countries. I know in U.S.A. also there are many documents connected with the Azad Hind Revolution.

Secondly, I would request the Hon. Minister also to rebuild the damaged INA Martyrs Memorial in Singapore that was built by Netaji in the month of July 1945 and which was demolished by Mountbatten. Such a thing is hardly done by any General in any country. This monument is a monument of the Indian freedom struggle.

As I said earlier, the greatest anti-imperialist struggle was fought in South-East Asia. If you visit any country from Burma to Phillipines, you will see that the leaders of those countries remember that it was the inspiration of Netaji that encouraged them to fight for their freedom—and that monument was demolished by Mountbatten. I made a personal effort to see that that monument is rebuilt. Fortunately, the present Foreign Minister of Singapore is a man who fought with Netaji: he was a Member of the INA. So, an appeal has to be made to the Government of Singapore to allow them to rebuild that martyrs' monument. I hope the Hon. Minister will make an effort to see that the national honour of India is restored.

In this connection, I would like to draw attention to the fact that when I raised this issue on the Floor of this House, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan admitted that he had brought parts of the demolished monument from Singapore and left them in his Rawalpindi house. At that time, we had no diplomatic relations with Pakistan and it was very difficult to bring back those things at

that time. Now, that we have got diplomatic relations with Pakistan, these parts of the martyrs movement can be brought now. I would request the Government to send Shri Shah Nawaz Khan to his home at Rawalpindi so that those parts of the demolished martyrs memorial that he brought from Singapore can be brought to India and reconstructed in a martyrs' memorial in honour of the INA, somewhere in the heart of Delhi, the capital of India. I hope, that step would also be taken.

In this House, I have raised this matter several times, but now that the Janata Government has come to power, I hope, that necessary action will be taken by them. The headquarter building of the Azad Hind Government is still there in Singapore and the residential quarter of Netaji is still there in the sea beach of Singapore. I would urge the Foreign Minister to persuade the Government of Singapore to allow the Government of India to acquire them. We should set up there the headquarters of Indian Cultural Mission for the whole of South-East Asia. I hope you will agree that the Azad Hind Headquarters and the residential building of Netaji in Singapore have a great historic importance.

I would also like to make another request. In Malaysia, there are many places connected with the history of Netaji and INA activities. Small memorial plaques can be put up in these places as also in such other places in Thailand, Indonesia etc.

Advance headquarters of the Azad Hind Fauj were set up at Jarawadi Sugar Estate near Rangoon. That building can also be purchased by the Government. General Aung San and General Ne Win were both admirers of Netaji. Perhaps it is not known to many that both of them had come to see Netaji at the time of Ramgarh Anti-compromise Conference. Both of them came from Burma to see Netaji. Therefore, I think there would be no difficulty to purchase those buildings that

were used as advance headquarters of Azad Hind Fauj by Netaji in Burma.

Netaji took a pledge before the tomb of Bahadur Shah Zafar when he ordered his Army to march and cross into India for the liberation of our motherland. He pledged that India will be liberated soon and the flag of India will be hoisted on the Red Fort. He said before the tomb: "I pledge before you that your remains will be taken back to India and re-buried at Red Fort with national honour." As we know, Bahadur Shah was the leader of the first war of national independence. Netaji pledged that a mausoleum will be built at Red Fort. I think that that pledge of the great revolutionary should also be fulfilled by our Minister of External Affairs.

As I have said earlier, some plaques should also be set up at Peshwar and Kabul where Netaji stayed in the course of his escape from India to Germany. It is a small thing, but it would be desirable that some plaques narrating the story should be put there.

There is another important matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. As we know, the Khosla Commission held an enquiry into the Netaji's reported death in the air-crash. Very vital enquiries have been made by the Mac Arthur's headquarters as also Mountbatten's headquarters. It is very shocking that the Khosla Commission did not try to get the reports of the enquiries of Mac Arthur headquarters as also Mountbatten's headquarters. It is now possible and I would say, it is easy for the Minister of External Affairs to get those reports from USA as well as from U.K. I would also like to tell the hon. Minister that at the instance of Pandit Nehru, Chiang Kai-shek undertook an enquiry, when he occupied Taiwan, about the reported air crash at Taihako. That report was also available, but Mr. Khosla did not try to get those documents. I would only humbly request the hon. Minister to try to get back those documents

from the Government of Taiwan as well.

Lastly, I will come to Mountbatten. Only three pages of Mountbatten's diary were supplied to the Khosla Commission. Even those three pages revealed startling facts that Mountbatten received a report from the British mission in China that Netaji Subhas Bose did not die in the plane crash. It was positive and certain—that was the language it used. Then the British intelligence sent a report to Mountbatten that he escaped. If the full diary of Mountbatten could be had, many more startling things would have come to light.

Another very startling thing and a little difficult it will be for him to tackle,—and if he can do that, it will reveal many more things. It came before the Khosla Commission as also the Shah Nawaz Commission. It was an intelligence report sent to the Government of India that the Russian Ambassador in Kabul and a Russian Vice-Consul in Tehran, both of them publicly admitted in 1946 that Netaji Subhas Bose reached Moscow. This was a report sent by the British Intelligence Wing to the Government of India from Kabul and Tehran. That is on record and it is with the Khosla Commission as well as the Shah Nawaz Commission. I would request the hon. Minister to find out whether it can be had from the Government of USSR as to what actually happened to Netaji after he reached Moscow because it has been admitted both by Shah Nawaz Commission as well as Khosla Commission that the destination of Netaji was Russia.

I hope the Janata Government will try to undo the betrayal that was made by Mr. Nehru against the great heritage of the revolutionary pilgrim of India and I would say, the greatest hero of the last war of Indian Independence.

I want to say a few words about the policy about Bangladesh. The hon.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Minister has said that he has made an inquiry about certain reports that have appeared in the Press and also about certain reports that are rolling in Bangladesh. Coming to ruling power, what is the shackle—you may call it golden shackle or whatever it is—on the conscience and I feel the pinch of it. I cannot unburden my heart. I cannot even disclose all the facts that I have in my possession because I do not want to embarrass the government yet. But I want to say to the hon. Minister that whatever he has said,—just as a few lines of remarks, are not wholly correct. Many reports have appeared in the West Bengal Press. Reports have appeared in the *Mainstream*. You can say so. Don't provoke me. Don't provoke me. I have facts in my possession, irrefutable facts. You know that. You know what they are. But I would say what has appeared in *Calcutta Press*, what has appeared in *Mainstream*, are correct. You should keep in mind, that after the killing of Mujib and his Ministers, many Bangladesh freedom fighters and leaders and many of the people who had taken asylum in India, the earlier Government had given them asylum. The earlier Government has made certain commitments to them, they gave certain assurances to them, but, unfortunately, our present government has taken a policy almost drastically in reversal of the policy of the earlier government. It is upto them. What they want to do? They can do it, whatever it may be. But you have given a categorical assurance to the political refugees from Bangladesh. Whatever might have happened, now you should give a categorical assurance as you have done in the case of Tibetan refugees, as you have done in the case of Nepalese refugees and other political refugees who have taken asylum in India that nobody will be forcibly evicted out of India and nor will they be thrown to the wolves. That categorical assurance the Prime Minister has given and you have also given once. But, very unfortunately, it has

not been fulfilled by your officers, by some over zealous officers. It has come to the Press,—the names also have been given that out of those who have been thrown to the wolves, 16 of them have been executed by the B.D.R. It is known that in spite of the assurance given by the government of India to the political refugees, either they voluntarily moved back into Bangladesh or unfortunate or regrettable conditions were created where they had perforce no other alternative but to go back to their homeland. Hundreds of them are waiting in the so-called Reception Camps. Bangla Desh has given an assurance to the Government of India that those political refugees who will go back to Bangla Desh will be treated well and after a few months they will be made free without facing any coercion whatsoever. But as I have already told 16 of them have already been executed. What will happen to others waiting in the Reception Camps,—I do not know? It is the obligation of our Government to see that security and safety is given to those repatriates,—who, on the basis of an assurance given to them had gone to the Bangla Desh. If need be some independent organisation like the Red Cross Society should be requested to visit those camps to see that the repatriates get humanly treatment. Let us not be accused of being barbarous or inhuman in our policy to those freedom fighters who took shelter in India. It is an expectation from India that they will get at least moral support for the cause of freedom and democracy for which they were fighting.

I also want to say a few words in the form of a caution. I have given you many cautions earlier also. I have written to you many times. While following the policy, in the case of Bangla Desh, do not think that Bangla Desh is Iran or Afghanistan, Bangla Desh has been born out historic India. If something happens in Bangla Desh it is bound to have reaction in India as well. Let us not forget that at the time of partition we had given certain assurance to the

minority community of this country and that country. Let us not forget 1950 Nehru Liaqat Ali Pact also. Let us not forget the recent things that happened in 1971 in Bangladesh.

You may be very pleased to have very good relations with Zia-ur-Rehman, the gentleman who is guilty of butchery of freedom and democracy of the people of Bangla Desh. I do not know whether you have noticed that from the constitution of Bangla Desh the word 'secularism' has been abolished. Theocracy has been introduced in the concept of polity of Bangladesh. The matter does not end there. There is now a reign of terror there. I do not know whether you know that a government sponsored complex of mosques is being built in Chittagong area.

In 1971 almost all the temples of the minority community of Bangladesh were destroyed. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman wanted to help them to rebuild them. But the present Bangladesh Government declined.

An old Sanyasi of Bolangiri Ashram of Sitamari of Chittagong came to Dacca recently to collect some religious books. All such religious books and the temples were destroyed in 1971. He came to Dacca High Commission office just to receive those books as those were not available in Bangla Desh. These books were some Hindu scriptures. The sanyasi was arrested and beaten mercilessly, when he came out of the Indian Mission.

Ramakrishna Mission at Decca is the only Organisation where the Indian Sadhus used to visit. They are now denied visa and the free activities of Ramakrishna Mission has been practically stopped. The Gandhi Peace Foundation had set up a relief centre at Khulna after 1971. Now that has also been stopped by the Government of Ziaur-Rahman. There was one Major General, a Hindu in the Bangladesh Army, Major General Dutt. He has been sacked from his post. There is no important officer in Bangladesh belonging to minority communities.

But one or two D. Cs. (Deputy Commissioners) are there. All of them have been deprived of their authorities and they have been brought back to Dacca and given some unimportant posts to hold. I do not want to tell you more. I have many more information. But I am only warning you about this. Ziaur Rahman is terrorising the people of Bangladesh asking the people to submit to his theocratic politics. In consequence a serious reaction has developed in the minds of the minorities there. They are being terrorised; they are horrified. Horrible things are happening there. I don't want to reveal all those facts. I don't want to create a sense of alarm in this country. For that reason I don't want to disclose all the facts on the floor of the House. But I warn you, that thousands of your armed force will not be able to control minority exodus from Bangladesh, when they will be trying to enter into India. There are fifty million of minorities still there in Bangladesh; their life, their property and their future is in danger. You are giving a long certificate to Ziaur Rahman. I have lived there for 33 years of my life. I cannot forget that land; I cannot forget the people there. I cannot forget that I have never been a party to partition. I never accepted partition. If any theocratic regime is set up, it is my moral duty, it is my sacred duty as a proud son of India, who fought for the freedom struggle, to fight also against this theocratic politics. Such theocratic politics will not be the solution and it will have its own effect on the people of India also. I want to caution you;—take a cautious policy. Go deeply into the matter. Just a chat with Ziaur Rahman or Shamsul Haq will not do. It is all right to say he has understood you and you have understood him. But I am sorry to say that it will take time to understand Ziaur-Rahman. You do not know about Jamait-i Islami and other communal fanaticism having been let loose there. Can you imagine the killers of Mujibur Rahman will be set free?

[Shri Samar Guha]

Can you imagine the killers of the other ministers and other army officers will be set free? Do you know what has happened? They have been brought back from Libya. They are reabsorbed in Bangladesh army and given promotion. Is it not our moral duty to raise our voice against a theocratic regime? Can such a thing happen in any civilised country, what are happening in Bangladesh?

Sir, it is our moral duty to raise our voice in defence of the struggle for freedom and secular democracy in Bangladesh. More than 20,000 of our men have sacrificed our lives for the liberation of Bangladesh, for the establishment of secular democracy there. We cannot simply sit idle and take an attitude, like—let whatever things happen there. Such an attitude should help us or the people of Bangladesh. But what I warn you is this: Have a cautious policy towards Bangladesh. Do not allow the guilty men to run away with a good certificate from India. Whatever may be minimum requirements of maintaining diplomatic relations with Bangladesh may be maintained. But, please do not give any certificate to that theocratic politics and also the policy of suppressing the people there, suppressing democracy there. That kind of certificate Ziaur Rahman should not get from the Government of India.

I have finished, Sir. Sir, I have only two more remarks to make. One is about the non-alignment policy. Please do try to have a re-thinking about our policy. This non-alignment policy smacks of political hypocrisy. In the world is there any country which had been really non-aligned? Each non-aligned country had either bilateral relations or multilateral relations with some super power or the other. What happened to our country when China attacked us? Were we really non-aligned? What happened to us just before 1971 war?

Was that a glorious chapter of non-alignment for us? Therefore, please do not get into the trap of momentum of Nehru euphoria of non-alignment. Let us enunciate our policy as the policy of international peace, freedom, amity and equality of all nations.

This should be our policy—not that non-alignment which had lost its sanctity by political hypocrisy indulged in by almost all the countries.

I have a word about our Commonwealth relation. How long would you carry the legacy of the shackle of slavery by continuing to be in the Commonwealth? It is morally, politically and spiritually not only unjust but also against the national conscience of India. Still we are in the Commonwealth carrying what—nothing but the legacy of the shackle of our past slavery?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I am sure hon. Members will agree with me when I say that our esteemed Foreign Minister when he appreciated and paid a tribute to his predecessors, particularly, to the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of our foreign policy, he was not perhaps indeed stressing the continuity of the national mentor of our foreign policy.

In the Report put out by the External Affairs Ministry for 1976-77, our Foreign Minister or the Ministry has claimed that India was able to make during this year a purposeful initiative in improving relations with our neighbours, with developing countries and also with the developed countries? Some of our long standing problems were resolved.

What is the reason for this achievement of our foreign policy and what has been stated in that report? I quote:

"The initiatives taken by India, without a feeling of insecurity or

diffidence, were made possible because of the dynamism and resilience in the economy and the foundations of technological and scientific infra-structure laid in the decades since independence."

I hope that other Members of the Janata Party would make a note of this reference in this report that it is a recognition of the continuous effort being made to make India sound economically and technologically. It is a truism that in our international relations, the foreign policy of any country cannot be successful unless its domestic policy is also equally successful. Actually, it is a projection of the domestic policy and, therefore, those detractors of the policy of the erstwhile Government may kindly take note of the reference to the achievement, if any, that we have made. Our achievement in the international policy is partly due to the domestic policy that we follow.

In the interest of brevity, I do not want to go into details of very many problems which I would like to highlight this afternoon. But, I would like to say one thing. Even our esteemed friend, the Foreign Minister has been claiming that we had been able to make significant achievements last year in the realm of foreign policy; ever since he took office, he has made efforts towards that. But however it is incumbent on the part of the Foreign Ministry to realise that ominous trends are lurking, are visible in a very perceptible way, not far off from our country but even in South-East Asia or even in our immediate neighbourhood. I am referring to our relationship with Pakistan. It is true that according to the Simla spirit of 1972, efforts have been made to normalise our relations with Pakistan. But are we taking note of the fact that Pakistan today is arming itself to the teeth and it is building up an atomic arsenal of weapons which are frightening the neighbouring countries. That is why in our country the Hindu Mahasabha has passed a reso-

lution that India should also, contrary to the principle accepted by the nation, go in for the production of nuclear weapons. I refer to the Report which appeared in *The Times of India* dated 22nd June: "Bhutto not in favour of N-ties with India." When a reporter asked him whether he would accept the offer of our esteemed Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, regarding a 'no-war pact' with Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto flatly rejected the proposal and he said that Pakistan intended to go ahead with its plans to purchase nuclear reactors from France, not from India but from other sources. I quote here the newspaper report.

"During the interview Mr. Bhutto proposed a joint defence pact or a non-aggression treaty among Islamic countries which, he said, would enable the Islamic nations to face all challenges as present circumstances require more solidarity."

That is the direction to which Pakistanis are turning their attention. In last year's budget, there has been a 10-fold rise in Pakistan N-plan outlay. Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Samachar report of 25th June.

"A major share of Pakistan's nuclear programme for this year which received a 10-fold increased budgetary allocation will go for the controversial nuclear reprocessing plant to be supplied by France, according to *Jang* of Karachi.

The current year's allocation is Rs. 55.0 crores as compared to Rs. 5.5 crores in 1966-67. In the previous year it was Rs. 4.79 crores. Mr. Aziz Ahmed, the Pakistani Foreign Minister has said that the American government opposed the deal because it said that the plan would enable Pakistan to produce an atom bomb. So, it is clear that the France-American dispute over France's decision to supply this processing plant to Pakistan was based on the realisation that from America, Pakistan would

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not get the capability of producing a bomb. It is not for peaceful purpose. These are trends that are being developed in our neighbourhood.

I will come to other problems arising in other countries as well. On the one hand, our Prime Minister true to his convictions and true to his traditions in which he has built up his career has said that on no account would he like to get nuclear weapons produced in our country. I admire him. At the same time, take note of what he said. He said that he would quit rather than make A-bomb. That was reported in the *Times of India*. In the same way, take our relations with Iran. I know that our Prime Minister on his way to attend the Commonwealth Conference made an official visit to the Shah of Iran and it is very important that we cultivate friendly relations with that country. We have got cultural and historical contacts with that country. But what is happening there? Massive armaments are taking place. America has dumped all kinds of nuclear and other war weapons. This is the situation that exists in Iran today. Now, over and above all these things, USA is going ahead with radar deal. I quote again from the *Times of India*, dated June 24. It says: "The Carter administration has notified Congress that it proposes to sell Iran seven highly sophisticated airborne radar systems at a total cost of \$ 1.2 billion." This is what is happening in Iran.

Now the Soviet papers have come out with allegation that USA is ready with, what you call, most lethal weapon, such as B-1 bomb and it is said that they are going to sell these to Iran. The Ministry of external affairs may kindly take note of this reference in *Times of India* dated June 19 about production of B-1 bomb and it is also expected to be despatched to these countries. Now, the

Soviet Union has reported in the Soviet papers about America getting the B-1 bomb ready to be despatched to these countries.

We are saying that our relations with neighbouring countries, particularly countries in South Asia are very cordial and that it is being normalised. What is happening in our neighbouring country Sri Lanka? I can admit that India cannot do anything about it for its demographic and geographical location and its demographic size. It feels the colossus of the North unnecessarily creates sensitivity in the small country. It is not true that we have been able to solve the problems of delimitation of the geographical borders. Serious developments are taking place. The trends in Sri Lanka are so being developed that it looks more for its security to China and Chinese influence is increasing. Even internal developments are not favourable to our country. I point out here a report in the Colombo papers of a decision taken by the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), which is the authoritative political party of the Tamil population. In the presence of Mrs. Sirimavo, who is now campaigning in that area, the party has declared that it stands for secession, that it stands for a separate statehood and we have to take note of Sri Lanka Government's policy of seeking security elsewhere and considering India as a country which cannot be befriended for various reasons.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The erstwhile Government has been making people hostile, not only people of Ceylon but of Nepal also.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I will come to Nepal also. I again quote from *Times of India* dated June 23. "The Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) has already declared that its basic demand is the creation of a separate

state for the Tamil minority community constituting 22 per cent of the island's 13.7 million population, and this demand is not negotiable." These are the trends that are being developed in Sri Lanka.

I am saying how far our foreign ministry will be able to take note of these facts and develop an appropriate policy. I am not blaming. When the Ministry claims that our relations with neighbouring countries, particularly those in South Asia have been normalised, this trend—it is a cursory view of the problem—these aspects of the internal development, which are likely to show up the moment our country is in any trouble, have to be taken note of.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu mentioned about Nepal. What is happening there? Today there is a cut motion moved by Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, in which he says "nearly one crore of Indians living in Terai region of Nepal are being prosecuted and their lands are being seized". This aspect of the situation should also be taken note of. Nepal's policy of equi-distance or a slight tilt in favour of China is also well-known. The Koirala issue also is there. I am highlighting all these things only to show that the ministry's claim of normal relations with our neighbours is not true. It is only a superficial view of things.

Coming to China, it is true we have exchanged ambassadors, but it is at a very low level. Great countries like India and China should not exchange ambassadors at the level of officials. Top political leaders have to be exchanged. So, this is not indicative of close relationship. There is a report from Hong Kong published in the *Times of India* of June 19, which says:

"Chairman Hua Kuo-feng called upon the nation to turn the whole

people into an army, Radio Peking reported today."

This is the message published in the *Liberation Army Daily*. So, Chairman Hua has asked for complete militarisation of the country.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, a big road is being constructed, of which no mention has been made. If we study the background of the Sino-Indian conflict of 1960, the whole thing arose after the Chinese decided to construct a road along Tibet connecting Sinkiang Province. The same process is being repeated. A 493-mile road is being built linking North West Frontier Province of Pakistan with China's Sinkiang Province. This is the report in *The Hindu* dated 24th June, on page 10.6000 Chinese people are working on that road. Two years back a high-powered military mission visited the place and this decision was taken after that.

One of the most crucial areas of our concern is the Indian Ocean. I have myself raised this question of militarisation of Diego Garcia in all my speeches. *The Times of India*, dated 24th June says:

"USA, USSR begin talks on Ocean demilitarisation—"

The Times of India dated 27th June says:

"Carter not very hopeful of better ties with Russia."

Immediately after assumption of office by President Carter, thanks to the strong stand taken by the previous Government, Carter issued a statement that he stood for complete liquidation of all military installations in Diego Garcia. But today when he was exchanging views with the Australian Prime Minister, Carter has come out with a statement saying, there is no such effort and US stands

[Dr. Henry Austin]

for status quo on forces in Indian Ocean. I quote again from the *Times of India*, dated 24th June:

"The US President, Mr. Carter, and the Australian Prime Minister Mr. Malcolm Fraser, agreed yesterday on the current goal of seeking a freeze or a balance of American and Soviet military forces in the Indian Ocean....The initial Carter target was 'complete demilitarisation' of the Indian Ocean; now it appears as if the goal is maintenance of the status quo."

.....after his talks with Fraser the President told newsmen that in the current Moscow talks the US agreement stabilised the status quo and refrained from further military escalation".

Sir, this is the position of Deigo Garcia. I have casually seen the statement of the Prime Minister when some pressmen asked him to comment on the above report. He said the report may be wrong. It is up to the Ministry to say whether it is true or not whether Australia and America have agreed on further militarisation and making Deigo Garcia an arsenal. Because it is hardly 800 km from my constituency, I am personally quite disturbed apart from the security of our country.

Sir, about the situation in Africa, I said in the Consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry of External Affairs that I have great regard for the concern of the esteemed Foreign Minister to further develop the bipartisan nature of our foreign policy and the national consensus that has been built up. It is for his benefit and for his possible use that I am making this suggestion that in Africa we have got to make a big move. In Lisbon recently a big conference was held to consider measures for giving further support to the liberation movement. Today the Organisation of African Unity has resolved to send expedi-

tionary forces to Mozambique because the Rhodesian army is enroaching upon Mozambique. The Angolans are afraid and at this point I suggest that our foreign policy should rise up to the occasion on behalf of the liberation movement and I suggest that the Foreign Minister should convene a big conference in India to highlight the problems of apartheid, to highlight the further strengthening of the liberation movement in Zimbabwe and throw away the illegal occupation of the Union of South Africa and Namibia. These are all aspects on which the foreign policy could be more articulate.

Sir, I suggest that during the years 1947 to 1954 from the Asian Relations Conference to Bandung Conference the Indian foreign policy was making a constructive contribution towards the unfoldment of the Afro-Asian world. I suggest that our Foreign Minister should take some initiative in this regard rather than taking sketchy initiatives here and there.

Sir, I cut short my speech because I have to give chance to other Members. These are the points I have made not from any unauthorised sources, but they are reported in our own press and even as we say that our relations are improved with our neighbouring countries, we have to take note of the ominous protents that are there.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my Right honourable friend, the Minister of External Affairs is generously endowed with the gift of the gab and it is somewhat of an anti-climax to turn from his soul-stirring and heart-warming prologue to the statistics and the notes embodied in these two booklets on the demands for grants of his Ministry.

May I, Sir, at the outset make a brief passing reference to the designation of his Ministry? I know he

is a linguaphile, that is, he is a lover of languages, like me, not merely Hindi and English, but all languages. I say he is a linguaphile, not a linguaphrobe, not a hater of languages, and knowing that he is a linguaphile, I am sure you will agree with my small suggestion that in Hindi his Ministry should not be described or designated as "Videsh Mantralaya". I am glad that it is not called 'Videshi Mantralaya'. It is called 'Videsh Mantralaya'. It should be really appropriate to call it as 'Videsh Karya Mantralaya'. I am sure you will agree with me and make the necessary change to 'Videsh Karya Mantralaya'. I wonder whether 'Mantralaya' is also correct etymologically. It should be either 'Mantralaya' or 'Mantranalaya'. I am sure he will agree with it: 'Mantra' is different from 'Mantrana'. 'Mantranalaya' is more appropriate; or he can say, "Mantrialaya". 'Sachivalaya' will mean secretariat.

14.00 hrs.

Then I come to the notes given in these booklets. There are two booklets. We had one in March when the Vote on Account came before the House for consideration; and we have now been given another. The two team with inconsistencies and discrepancies. There is no time to go through all the instances here. But I will invite the Minister's attention to 2 or 3. At page 5—in both the documents it is at page 5—please see under 'Bangladesh'. There is a reference here to a provision by the budget estimates of Rs. 4.33 crores, i.e. Rs. 2.24 crores as grant and Rs. 2.09 crores as loan. This is as per the June document. Take the March document. It states that the budget estimates 1977-78 provide Rs. 5.33 crores, i.e. Rs. 1 crore less under the June document.

Now turn to page 3 in regard to Nepal, another country with which we are very much concerned. As per the March document, the budget estimates provide Rs. 11.03 crores towards

aid to Nepal, whereas the June document says that Rs. 10.03 crores have been allotted towards aid to Nepal, i.e. Rs. 1 crore less. Within 3 months, the aid to Nepal has been reduced by this amount. The reasons should be given.

There is one more point to which I would invite the attention of the House. On page 5 it is said:

"Budget estimates 1977-78: The budget estimates for 1977-78 amount to Rs. 111.65 crores as against the revised estimates of Rs. 118.45 crores...."

whereas in the March document, it is said:

"Budget estimates for 1977-78 amount to Rs. 123.45 crores." i.e. a difference nearly of Rs. 12 crores. How did it crop up? The Minister should ask his Secretariat to explain it to him, and he should tell the House.

There is another curious statement. The increase in the provision for 1977-78 over 1976-77 (as per the revised estimate for 1976-77) is due to the requirements for purchases and construction of properties abroad for official and residential uses. I thought that after the two revolutionary elections that we have had during March and June, the Janata government would certainly have a lesser penchant and love for property abroad. All sorts of property are being acquired there. The Minister of External Affairs used to be a shining light of the opposition in Parliament. He was among the first to criticize the extravagance of our Missions abroad.

I thought the Minister would at least show some sort of soul-stirring, heart-warming change in the declaration of policy, with regard to policy matters. But I find that we are going the same old way, the Congress way, which is not the right way.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

I do not wish to into all the aspects of foreign policy. I will confine myself to certain salient features and certain important matters connected therewith. I will take my stand on what the hon. Minister himself told the Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Group of Nations that had gathered in New Delhi for the meeting of the Co-ordination Bureau, either late March or early April. What did he say? It was not an enlightening statement that he made. It was a rather dull, drab statement that he made, unlike the speeches and perorations that he usually makes in the House and outside. What did he say? He said "Nothing has changed, except the Foreign Minister." This is what he was reported to have said, declared, that the change in the Government did not entail any, change in India's foreign policy. What he wanted to change was, the only correction that he stipulated was, that he would check the 'tilts' that had appeared in the past. And 'past' means, I suppose, all the past 30 years of Congress mis-rule; that was what he meant, I suppose, for he did not say "recent past" but "past". The present Government has decided that there was no need to tilt to this side or that side. So, a straight course is to be pursued.

The Prime Minister, in his latest speech on Srinagar as late as two days ago, on 26th June, said:

"India would continue to adhere strictly to the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and friendly relations with all countries of the world."

I am glad he has said "all countries of the world". Then he went on to say that:

"it is essential for us to normalise our relations with all countries of the world."

He particularly mentioned, of course, Bangladesh, China and Pakistan.

Now, how is the implementation being done so far? I know that he had not much time, the Government and the Minister too. He is a brand new Minister. He had not been a Minister earlier. Some of his colleagues had been Ministers in the past, but he is new to the Cabinet. He had not had the honour of being a Minister. He is new, and being new, he would, I do not say, sweep clean, but I thought, being a new Minister, he would bring a fresh outlook, a creative dynamic outlook and a very vital change would be apparent in the foreign policy declarations. But so far, I am sorry to say, though he has made a very soul-stirring and heart-warming speech, there is no soul-stirring change indicated in the foreign policy.

I would take the Commonwealth first. He attended the Commonwealth Conference; so did the Prime Minister. On the Commonwealth Resolution, in the Constituent Assembly in May 1949 the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nerhu, made a very vigorous speech, extolling the agreement, which was evolved in the London Conference a few days earlier. There was criticism of the agreement in the Constituent Assembly. In reply to the debate, he had to accept the force of some of the criticism that had been made of that declaration of the London Conference, and so he said:

"It is open to the House, or to the Parliament later at any time, to break this link (Commonwealth link), if it so chose."

"Not that I want that link to be broken, but I am merely pointing out that we have not bound the future in the slightest. The future is as free as air."

—That was the poetic style in which the then Prime Minister used to speak.—

"This country can go any way it chooses. If it finds this is a good

way, it will stick to it, if not it will go some other way, and we have not bound it down."

May I, in all, humility, ask what the Commonwealth has meant to us? Is there anything really common among all the countries of the Commonwealth? Neither ideology, nor policies, nor philosophies, nor even wealth. Most of the Commonwealth countries are poor. Can we imagine, can human imagination conceive, of two more distinct, disparate, polar opposites such as Shri Desai, Prime Minister of India, at the high end of the scale, and Dada Idi Amin at the lower end of the scale—the Prime Minister of India and the President of Uganda—both Members of the Commonwealth?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): He was absent at the London Conference.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But he is there, he is not outside the Commonwealth. Is there anything in common between what India has stood for in the last thirty years and what some of the countries in the Commonwealth, so-called Commonwealth, have stood for in the last few years? This Commonwealth is a strange political creature, an almost weird political creature or international institution, because of our connection with which we are a two-headed royal republic—one is our own head, the President, and the other head is the head of the Commonwealth, the Queen or the King as the case may be, the British monarch.

And what has the Commonwealth achieved so far? As far as the recent Conference is concerned, the *New Statesman*, the leading political weekly of England, has this to say:

"The main achievement of the London Commonwealth Conference has been to ensure that the Commonwealth games will, after all, take place next year."

That is all the achievement according to the *New Statesman*, a very reputed weekly. I have seen you, Sir, reading it in the Library now and then. So, I am quite sure that you will accept the verdict of the *New Statesman* about the conference.

And what has the Prime Minister himself to say about the proceedings of the recent London Conference? He said:

"Unlike the United Nations, the Commonwealth was not structured or governed by elaborate procedures. It mirrored the diversity of the entire community of nations, but had a character of informality and a tradition of co-operation which was perhaps unique."

Unique informality, informally getting together as a sort of club, the Commonwealth club, having dinners, although the Prime Minister did not partake of the diverse, rich dishes. It was so mentioned in the papers. He stuck to his milk and fruits, while others gorged themselves on the various victuals prepared for their gastronomic delectation. That was that.

I do not want a sudden break with this link, but has not the time come for us to have a close, second look at it or re-thinking on the subject? Is there anything that India has gained from this link? Eire, as soon as it was established as an independent State, broke its link but had a treaty with the commonwealth. So, we will not lose anything at all if we ceased to be a member of the commonwealth, particularly when there are such disparate entities within commonwealth.

Coming to the other aspect of this foreign policy 'genuine non-alignment' as emphasised by the Minister as well as by the Prime Minister—how is it in actual practice, what is the position? Take only one or two instances. I want genuine non-alignment; I am also for that. Are we so in West Asia? I remember the

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Minister, before he was translated to this high office, was a very vocal, very vigorous critic of the then Government's foreign policy; it still rules the roost, today and I am sorry to say that he has become a *status quoist*. What is happening in West Asia? Is our policy in West Asia really non-aligned? I think, even a tyro will not believe it is non-alignment. I want our relations with Arab States to continue as friendly as today, but let us have relations with Israel also. The Minister was reported to have stated recently that unless Israel withdraws from occupied territory, there cannot be any question of normalising relations with Israel. Now, what is the position with regard to Pakistan and China? China has occupied our territory and Pakistan has occupied our territory, but still we have diplomatic relations with both the countries. I do not ask for immediate diplomatic relations with Israel. Have full diplomatic relations with Arab States, by all means, but at least, as a beginning, have bilateral consular relations with Israel. Today, it is unilateral. Israel has a consul in Bombay. He is confined to Bombay; he cannot go to Delhi. He is under some sort of house arrest, is he? Sometime back in 1966 when the Minister was a member of the Opposition, there was a notorious event when our then Government treated the President of Israel as a virtual prisoner at the airport, and later sent him a bill for the transport that was supplied to him. But that is a matter on which I do not wish to dilate. I would however, like the Government to initiate a new move, and to establish consular relations with Israel. It is a ridiculous position that the British Embassy in Tel Aviv should look after our interests in Israel. The Indian Government recognises that we have interests in Israel, but the British Embassy looks after our interests in Israel. Is that worthwhile? I am sure, the Minister will give earnest

thought to this, and re-consider this position.

Coming to China, I am glad my friend referred to non-alignment and said that after aggression in 1962, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself declared in this House in ringing tones that so far as China is concerned, non-alignment was dead. We do not want that position to continue. But it must be clarified now. The Minister is reported to have stated recently that unless China withdraws from occupied territory, we cannot make any move in the direction of normalising relations. I do not know how far that report is correct. In answer to a question by me earlier in this Session, the Minister said: "India will be prepared to consider any initiative to add more substance to the process of normalisation or suggestions for improvement of relations on the basis of five principles." I do not know why this much maligned, discredited Panch Sheel which led to such disaster in 1962, has been quoted in this context. I do not mind Panch Sheel; I believe in Panch Sheel, the principles thereof. But I do not know why in this context this has been brought in. I would have been happy if the Minister had stated very clearly about it. If he has not done so uptill now, it is up to him to do so in his reply to the debate today as to what is the position with regard to China, whether China should vacate aggression, in which case Pakistan also should vacate aggression. Let him make a statement of policy, let him clarify, that unless they vacate aggression, nothing will be done—we stay put; Will the aggression be vacated or not by China and Pakistan? Let him tell us about that.

Coming to Russia, the Indo-Soviet Treaty has signed in 1971. I raised a question in this House during the last session. It was an Unstarred Question No. 1609. My question was a pointed one:

"What concrete gains and benefits have accrued to India from the Indo-Soviet Treaty of 1971;

if it has been beneficial to our country, whether Government propose to conclude similar treaties with other countries; and

if so, the names of such countries?"

You will recollect that this treaty with Soviet Union—I am not against it—became an irritant to China in some way or other and China thought that we were leaning over backwards or becoming, more or less, a quasi-satellite of the Soviet Union. It was perhaps not a fact. But the answer to the question was a piece of masterly evasion. Unfortunately, it was an unstarred one and I could not pursue it further that day. The answer was:

"The Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation of August, 1971 reflects the spirit of the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries which serve the interests of the people of India and USSR."

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): That is a very positive reply.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Further, it was:

"In keeping with India's policy of non-alignment and peace, understanding and cooperation with all nations, it will be Government's endeavour to develop and strengthen relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocity."

It was a very delightfully vague and masterly evasive reply. Does the Government propose to have a treaty with all the countries, with how many countries and which countries?

I am sorry I have forgotten about Nepal, our very good neighbour. Mr. Koirala has gone to America for treatment. Jaiprakash Narain and Koirala are both comrades. It is a sad coinci-

dence that both are undergoing treatment, one in Bombay and the other in America. They were comrades in arms during the freedom struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and Nehru. But today both are sick. I know the constraints that operate in the working of the Minister, in the attitudes of the Minister, and the statements of policy that he makes. I am well aware that as a member of the Government he is not so free to speak as he might have liked to. I am sure this House will certainly extend its sympathy and good will and all support to Mr. Koirala, the former Prime Minister of Nepal, and wish him speedy recovery and also wish him victory in the cause which he has espoused in Nepal, the same cause for which the people fought in India.

As regards China, I wanted to point out that the Minister in his speech recently referred to the resolution passed by the House, adopted by the House in 1962. I am not sure whether you (Mr. Deputy-Speaker) were in this House or in the other House. The resolution was passed here, in this House by acclamation, all standing. Sardar Hukam Singh, the then Speaker, requested the Members to stand and pass it. There was no incident like that before or after. The resolution was on the Chinese aggression moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and piloted by him. It was put to the vote of the House on his birth day anniversary, November 14, 1962. The last paragraph says, "With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard that struggle may be." The Minister is reported to have referred to the resolution in his recent speech and said that still stood, and so perhaps the Government may not be able to consider any basic change in policy towards China. Let him clarify this policy towards China even in the light of the resolution and this statement referred to. With these words, I have done.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I want to express my appreciation for the repeated statements made by Mr. Vajpayee, for whom I have got all respects and for his dynamism, that he will follow the policy of non-alignment and anti-imperialism. It is also commendable that soon after assuming office, Mr. Vajpayee could arrange the meeting of non-aligned bureau here which was held to review the major developments in the field of decolonisation detente and development in other spheres as a follow-up of the Colombo summit in August 1976. It also reviewed the position in respect of economic cooperation among the non-aligned nations and it was helpful to bring about an understanding among the under-developed countries as to how the developed countries are depriving and exploiting the people of the under-developed countries from time immemorial, and that exploitation must be put to an end by the co-operation and unity of all the non-aligned and under-developed countries.

I must also state here that more positive steps are necessary to be taken by the Government in order to strengthen the Afro-Asian solidarity. Among the outstanding issues that need our attention is the issue of inhuman repression of the people of South Africa by the minority government of Ian Smith. Even the United Nations' resolution on South Africa remained unimplemented. In Colombo Conference as well as in the other conferences all the non-aligned nations have reiterated their full support to the South African peoples' liberation struggle. However, the sufferings of the people there have reached a serious level and a serious thought must be given to it so that the real and positive help may reach these African people to oust the Ian Smith Government from power. India has all along stood for liberation struggles of African peoples since the days of Mahatma Gandhi; India has all along been against domination of African people

by the western countries. Therefore, we should take initiative in extending our material assistance, so that these African people may resist successfully the brutalities of the western people. Further, I would plead that all kinds of material help, including arms aid, must be given to these people who are fighting against the imperialists. In the UNO and in other places also, the delegations who represented the African people have mentioned that the gang of five, the USA, Britain, Canada and others are determined to frustrate the efforts of the African people for liberation of their countries by taking this plea or that plea, by organizing this meeting or that meeting, their real intention is to see somehow that the African people lose confidence in themselves and their efforts and determination are no longer there to fight against colonialism.

The success of liberation movements in Africa will be possible only if the Afro-Asian countries give them the necessary moral and material assistance. Though we have supported them, I feel that the support should be more concrete.

In the Middle East, the portion of the Palestinian land occupied by the Israelis must be vacated. That demand has been reiterated by our Government. We must stick to that. So long as the occupied lands are not vacated, there cannot be any relation of any nature with Israel, as was suggested by Mr. Kamath, because, otherwise, that will bring down the prestige that the Indian people have earned in this period by supporting the causes of the freedom-loving people and the people who fight for their liberation facing all sorts of repressions. So, our stand on this issue is that we must give all help to the Palestinian liberation struggle and must not hesitate in any way because of pressure from any quarter.

There are other issues. The steps taken by the Government of India to

improve our relations with the neighbouring countries are also a welcome feature. Particularly, the steps taken to improve our relations with China are laudable. I know that ours was the lone voice heard in this Parliament from the very beginning after 1962 that we want friendly relations with China which is our neighbour and with whom we have had good relations from very old days. Anyhow, we did not hesitate to put forward the demand for normalising our relations with the Chinese Government. Now, some steps have been taken for which I congratulate the Government, but that is not enough. There must be talks at the political level. Mere exchange of ambassadors or the mere establishment of some trade relations will not do. A political dialogue is necessary between these two countries so that, at the earliest, we may reach a point where a full-fledged friendship may be re-established. This is my humble suggestion to the Government.

Then, I find that there is nothing here regarding Korea. Why should our Government not raise the demand that the American forces should vacate South Korea? Because of the presence of American troops in South Korea, tension is there in this part of Asia. So I would humbly request the Minister to take up this issue. Unification of Korea must be there and we must voice the demand of the Korean people for unification of the two Koreas.

In the same way, in regard to the Vietnamese people, we are proud that our Government gave support to the Vietnamese freedom struggle, but here I would like to point out one thing. At the Paris Conference there was a decision that the United States will give help to the Vietnamese people for reconstruction and rehabilitation of their country, but that promise has not been kept. Why should our Government not tell the American Government that they are committed to this and must fulfil their commitment.

that they are responsible for the total devastation of Vietnam and cannot now back out from the assurances they gave at an international conference in Paris? This point should also be taken note of by the Government.

Again, it has just now been mentioned that America has made a statement that it is not going to dismantle its base in Diego Garcia. This will be a constant threat to the sovereignty of our country. So, why should we not mobilise all the Countries around on this issue more solidly. The process for it was started long back and all the littoral countries loudly voiced—that U.S.A. had no business to maintain a base in Diego Garcia? The Indian Ocean must be a free zone. There should not be any dilly-dallying on this point. I don't know why no mention of this is there in the opening speech of Mr. Vajpayee. He has taken steps to maintain friendly relations with Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. That is good. At the same time, I want to mention that it has come in the newspapers also that there is an agency which is encouraging the refugees who came over to our place and they are being utilised by the reactionary forces to continue a slanderous campaign against the Dacca Government.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Do you want to support the military Junta?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What we want is that our land should not be utilised for carrying on such a campaign.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What did Shri Jyoti Bosu say?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: While our stand is that we will not force any refugee out of our country, we will not allow them to use our country as a base to continue a vilification campaign or any campaign to oust the Government in their country. Whenever they, the Congress party,

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find it convenient, they say: You must not intervene in other countries affairs, but whenever it is inconvenient, they keep silent.

If we are non-aligned in the true sense of the term, we cannot take a stand that we will allow some people of a friendly country to carry on their subversive activities against that particular country. This is our stand and we have no hesitation to reiterate that.

Another point which has already been raised is that if our economic base is not strong enough, we will never be in a position to establish our prestige in the world and preserve our sovereignty, whatever foreign policy we may have. In this connection, I would like to say that our Government is leaning more and more towards American aid.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Not this Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: This Government as also your Ministry are very eager for this. You mentioned about this yesterday while talking of Bokaro. I would say that we should take aid and help from all the countries, but not at the cost of our sovereignty, not by cutting our own nose.

Whatever Shri Biju Patnaik spelt out yesterday, I am ready to discuss with him. If he can convince me that he does not depend on American help for the development of our country, I will be very grateful to him. It must be remembered that America is trying to have a powerful base in the Indian ocean.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Are you friendly with Russia?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: We have our differences with both China and Russia, but we have no

hesitation in criticising any country whenever they do something which we consider adverse to the interests of the people of our country. Now, Shri Vajpayee was good enough to make a statement in France that our relations with Soviet Union will not only be strengthened, but these will be extended in other spheres of activities also. I welcome it.

About our membership of Commonwealth, I agree with Mr. Kamath as to what is the necessity of our sitting there? Why don't you come out of the Commonwealth? Whatever be the gesture of the British Queen or the King, whoever he may be, we must get out of the Commonwealth. That creates a wrong impression of India among the under-developed countries who ask as to why we should be there. We should come out. No difficulty is faced, no problem is faced by countries which have already come out. . . .

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We cannot go by the example of Burma. You see their economy.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Whatever it may be, they have come out. One or two points more and I have finished.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You leave it to others.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: One is regarding a seminar on racism. That was banned by the Indira Gandhi Government. They did not allow the Arab countries to organize a seminar here in Delhi against racism. Mr. Vajpayee should take up the issue and allow the Arab countries and tell them that we will give all facilities to them to organize the seminar here to discuss racism freely. . . . (Interruptions) Don't try to disturb me in this way. If you do it, I can do it more than you, when you will speak. So, I will request Mr. Vajpayee to look into this matter in an impassioned way and true to his professions and statements which he has already made,

Another very simple thing in which Mr. Deputy Speaker you will also be interested, I want to mention. I put here a question—you were sitting in the Congress Benches then—as to what was the necessity of stopping Mr Somnath Chatterjee who is an hon. Member of this House from meeting his relations in England and America. His passport was impounded. Is it on the plea of anti-nationalism? I met the then Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Chavan and he said, 'I have nothing to do. I am a cipher. Whatever is done is done by the Home Ministry.' In this way, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's passport and passports of some others also were impounded. Why? I will request Mr. Vajpayee to set up an inquiry into this matter as to why passport was refused even to MPs and MLAs who wanted to meet their relatives and relations in foreign countries. Very recently....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should resume his seat now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: So, a policy statement is necessary in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given you warning three times that you should end. I am sorry now it will go off the record. I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: They have finished their time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharya, I know what I am doing and for your information, they have not exhausted their time. If they had, their time also will be cut.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The discussion on the Demands for Grant of the External Affairs Ministry is one of the rare occasions when we discuss not only the international situation but the vital factors conditioning our foreign policy. It is very unfortunate, as I have repeatedly been saying, that very little time should be devoted to a discussion

of a very vital policy which cannot be discussed in any other forum.

I am happy that a vigilant guardian of parliament's interests which he has been when he was on this side of the House, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has taken charge of the crucial Ministry of External Affairs. With his maturity of outlook, I am sure he will be able, despite the inhibiting factors of environment of his Party to steer clear of many other controversies that surround them and are likely to surround our foreign policy in the months and years to come.

I am sorry that whatever he may have said when he was with us, on this side, he has taken a very different posture ever since he assumed charge of the Ministry. Primarily, it is the national interest which conditions our foreign policy and it has always reflected our national independence and also respect for nationhood of others.

It is no truism to say that we are a power quantity between Suez and Singapore. In any discussion or in any problems that are likely to come up, we should constantly bear in mind that this is not a small country. Ours is a major quantity in international affairs and we will have to behave likewise.

I would also say that no alternative framework to the policy of non-alignment was ever posed before this country during the last 30 years and the fact judging from the pronouncements of both Prime Minister as well as the Foreign Minister; the present Government does not intend to go away from the basic moorings that has evolved over the period of years.

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon used residue on historical circumstances' residue on historical circumstances'—When we found ourselves independent and emerged into bi-polar world—on the one side the world of colonialism and on the other side the Soviet Camp,—we were conditioned into being non-aligned. It was only a logical ex-

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tension of our national struggle, our national purpose and our nationalism. So, it has helped not only to further carve out a place in the international arena but also to strengthen our own basic commitment to secularism and the socialist way of life. More important than that, policy of non-alignment, I would contend has prevented us from being a satellite State. Whether some people like it or not, when they talk about genuine non-alignment, it is genuine non-alignment practised during Nehru years and by the subsequent Government that has helped this country and prevented this country from being a satellite State and particularly of the Military Industrial complex of the United States.

We have sought through non-alignment an area of peace and not a third Bloc. Non-alignment, while it is no mantra, it only emphasises our basic commitments.

We are conditioned by facts of geography, facts of economic life and history. I would only say that this policy has ensured our survival as a free nation. I would like to say whatever differences we might have with the former Prime Minister, she stood squarely by this policy and has helped in many ways during the last ten years of her tenure of office as Prime Minister in moulding this policy and also extending it further.

Then I come to the point made by Shri Diben Bhattacharya, the question of freedom and human rights, about which the janata leaders had even petitioned to the US Senate! That was on the question of human rights in India. This Government came into power on the question of human rights, but it has betrayed thousands of Bangladeshi patriots who have sought asylum in this country. I would like to know one thing from the hon. Foreign Minister. I want to know whether there was any 'package deal'. I want to know why they have abdicated their

legitimate right of India to give asylum to the freedom-fighters of Bangladesh. It is not a question of sovereignty or independence or territorial integrity of Bangladesh and so on. I shall be one with you in that there is no question of any interference in any country whether it is neighbouring country or any other country. But it is shameful, and I would like to repeat it, that this Government which talks so much about human rights everywhere has not gone to the aid,—in giving asylum to thousands of Bangladeshi freedom-fighters and patriots who form a vital factor of the sub-continent, in defence of democracy, who stand as champions of friendship with India.

Sir, on May 30th, Mr. Morarji Desai, Prime Minister, declared in Calcutta that he was considering this question. Today we have come to 29th of June. We are yet to hear authoritatively as to what they are going to do. We have seen that discontent and social ferment cannot be stilled through undemocratic means by any Government. Just because we recognise a government that does not mean that we do not exercise our own inherent right to give asylum to Bangladeshi patriots. This question also concerns the tall democratic leader of our neighbouring country of Nepal Mr. B. P. Koirala, who has been persecuted by the Nepal Royal regime. I would like to know from the hon. Minister for External Affairs as to where we stand on this question.

Of course we do not want to interfere or intervene in any country, whether it is Bangladesh or Pakistan or Nepal. We also know that our neighbour's prosperity is our prosperity!

But while we do not want to intervene, let it be made clear that we stand for certain basic commitments. These commitments have been reiterated in this House by the new Minister.

There is the crucial role of Vietnam in South East Asia. We know about the great saga of struggle which they undertook, which the whole world admired not only socialist countries and

third-world countries, but western democracies. We would like to know what the Government proposes to do in the matter of extending technical and economic aid to it. The report does not say anything except indulging in platitudes. Vietnam is going to emerge as a great political force in SE Asia. I know there was some complaint. When a Vietnamese delegation came here they asked for some coconut seedlings or so and we could not provide them even these ordinary things...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): Who told you so? You are not well-informed.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I was told so. It is a vital factor and I hope you will bear this in mind.

15 hrs.

Sir, the resumption of ties with China at ambassadorial level is to be welcomed. It is an event of considerable significance and I also hope that our economic ties with China, particularly, in trade, will be strengthened in the months to come. But, I would like to say that, this party which has come to power reiterates its policy of non-alignment—there have been some discordant voices about our friendship with Arab nationalism. Israeli lobby in this country had found a sanctuary in the Janata Party! I would like to say that our national interests demand that we pursue the path of friendship with our Arab brethren and also understand that Israel is an aggressively militarised undemocratic nation in the service of Imperialism and Racism based on political Zionism and, despite the seeming differences among themselves, the Arab nationalists are bound to emerge not only as an important factor but possibly the most important and crucial as also vital factor in that part of the world. It has also become a very important resource factor if you want to have a new world perspective and if you want to develop perspective in this world and if

a suitable framework of peace is to emerge in the world, ultimately, our national interests would demand that we firmly pursue our policy of friendship with Arab countries and also eschew firmly any attempt at getting closer to Israel which I would repeat in Dr. Lohia's words—I do not know whether Shri Janeswar Mishra remembers that—is 'a stab of Europe in the heart of Asia'!

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar). Arabs exploited this country, so far as oil prices are concerned.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not prepared to accept your contention that there is Arab exploitation. After all, if we have resources in this country, we would also demand a legitimate price; if the farmers demand a legitimate price for their products and if we demand a legitimate price for our raw materials, naturally, the Arab countries who had been exploited throughout have also every right to demand a legitimate price for whatever raw material resources they have. So, I do not accept that unfortunately.

Sir, I would now like to make a demand. We have a huge—a large number of people and also from my State in Kuwait and United Arab Emirate. There had been repetitive demands from them that there should be frequent cultural exchanges between this country and that country or cultural delegations should be sent to the countries for the purpose of these overseas Indians—a large number of Indians have gone from my State to Kuwait and U. A. E. But, unfortunately, nothing much has been done about them. I hope he will persuade the Finance Ministry. They were even willing to pay for them if they can send once or twice during a year some cultural delegations.

Now, the Prime Minister had advised the South African freedom fighters that they should pursue the policy of non-violence. I have no quarrel with it. But, unfortunately, I do not know whether he has really gone into the

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problem seriously. What would he say about Zimbabwe, Namibia or South Africa?

For the first time, last year, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution which endorsed that the force was the legitimate weapon in the hands of the oppressed people of South Africa and there is no question of our withdrawing from this position because India was the sponsor of this Resolution.

15.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If I remember aright, we had supported it and I happened to represent India in that De-colonisation Committee. I remember that we had strongly supported that it should be adopted. Now, there is no question of withdrawing our support for the freedom fighters positions and, also accepting the fact that possibly there is no other way than to use force for the freedom fighters in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

It is also unfortunate that there is no mention in the report about the multi-nationals about the role that they are playing in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The United Nations General Assembly during its last Session adopted a resolution with a lot of documentary support—about the role being played by American Multinationals against the African patriots particularly in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia. So, I would like you to bear this in mind whenever we think of the African question.

I am glad that the new Minister has repeatedly said that our relationship with the Soviet Union will not be affected but I am not sure about it as has also been pointed out by Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya. I am told during the last

visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Rs. 250 crores worth of credit was given. I do not know how will it be utilised if we are going to dismantle the structure of public sector, erode and demoralise their management and invite firms like Wean-United, Davy Ashmore, etc. So, it is one thing to say that we would like to strengthen our relationship with the Soviet Union and yet another to sabotage it effectively, particularly in the economic ministries. I hope because of our commonality of interests and in the interest of 800 million people, we should have this relationship. We should also remember that with the Soviet Union we have identity of views. We are grateful for their support. It is not an exclusive friendship. I hope, as Mr. Vajpayee has reiterated, the goal of Indo-Soviet relations will continue, to be pursued firmly.

Sir, we on this side want Indo-American relations to develop on realistic basis and we are glad that President Carter's administration and his spokesman, particularly, Mr. Andrew Young, have brought upon the problems of the world a refreshingly new outlook but we should not forget that there are also some basic contradictions between the two countries. In our efforts to secure better relations with the United States, I still do not know how close we can get closer. Well, if the new Minister and the new Prime Minister can get closer without jeopardising our national interests then it will be good.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to say something which is of great importance. After the victory of the Janata Party there has been a tremendous attack on, and deliberate denigration of, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW). Well, I do not hold any brief for any particular service, but I would like to go on record to say that it has political overtones and it is only reflective of inter-service jealousies and competitions. I do not know if the caucus has misused this service or a section of it or some individuals of the service

have misused it. You should take effective action against them. I would only like to remind the House that it will take years to build up a service of this kind. I would like to tell the Minister of External Affairs that with all complexities of this world, the strategic intelligence has a role to play. Strategic intelligence, I would repeat, is an instrument of great relevance in the context of foreign policy. So, please in the process do not destroy a service which has taken years to build up (Interruptions). It is a national demand and requirement that an effective instrument of foreign policy should be blended... (Interruptions) If the foreign policy is to be a shield of the Republic, it has to have an effective instrument at its disposal. While the policies can never be the same, and variations are permissible, I hope there will be no deviation and I would also like to say that we have a first-class foreign service. It is very often condemned in this House and outside unfortunately. But I can say that there might be some blacksheep. There are blacksheep in all professions, among politicians, in every sphere. I can say that some of our officers are first-rate officers—a large number of them are first-class and first-rate officers. From whatever little experience I have, I can say that they do not wallow in luxury. When some of us go abroad, you will see how they live well according to our own standards. It might be good. But considering the requirements of the stations, I can say that they are really impoverished! I would therefore request you to look into this problem and the whole policy should be gone into as was done in the United Kingdom by the Duncan Commission. I conclude by reiterating my hope that Mr. Vainavee will be able to steer clear of the discordant notes from his own party and pursue firmly the policy of non-alignment which has been and still is in our national interest.

श्री यादवदेव बल (जौनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो बजट की मांगें पेश की हैं, मैं उनके समर्थन

के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं आशा करता था कि उनके भाषण को सदस्यों ने ध्यान से सुना होगा, लेकिन मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। निराशा इसलिये हुई कि उन्होंने अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट कहा था कि किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति की या पालिसी की सफलता का मूलभूत आधार उस देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक शक्ति होती है। यह हमारी लिमिटेशन है, उन लिमिटेशन को भुना कर सदन में ऐसे कन्ट्राडिक्टरी मुझाव दोनों ओर से आये—जैसे अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य जो केरल के हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे अधिकारी बाहर बड़ी गरीबी में रहते हैं, दूसरी ओर इर्सा सदन के बड़े सीनियर एम्प्लॉयी कहते हैं कि हम अपने दूतावासों के लिये बड़ी बड़ी सम्पत्ति खरीद रहे हैं।

इस बात से मुझे इतिहास की एक घटना याद आती है—कांस्टेन्टाइन एक दफ़ा अपने नगर से बाहर जा रहे थे, एक आदमी उन्हें मिला और उसने उनको सलाम किया। उन्होंने पूछा कि तुम कौन हो? उस आदमी ने जवाब दिया कि मैं दास हूँ। तुम दास हो, तुम्हारी इतनी हिम्मत—इसको फांसी लगा दो दूसरे दिन दूसरा आदमी मिला—कांस्टेन्टाइन ने पूछा—तू कौन है? उसने जवाब दिया—मैं दास हूँ। तुम्हारी इतनी हिम्मत, तूने सलाम नहीं किया, इस को फांसी लगा दो। अगर यही हालत माननीय सदस्यगण हमारे विदेश मंत्री की करेंगे तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई उपयोगी मुझाव आ सकेगा।

For national consensus there may be a difference on stress, there may be a difference in nuances, but there is no difference in essentials. This we must bear in mind when we decide. I have full sympathy with all human rights. I am absolutely against any barbarism practised by any State on a subject whether in the name of race, religion or ideology. But then, Sir, can we afford it today? We can suggest today as friends that they should do better.

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

But we cannot stand up and say, "Look here, you are a pariah because you are practising this?" After all, what is happening in Russia. The lack of human rights has produced the rural Gulag Archipelago? Will my friends, who have been shouting at us about keeping the Indo-Soviet relations, shout at us saying, "Let us carry our policy of human rights and behave like moral policeman towards the Russian Government?" We cannot afford to do that.

Our interests are permanent. Our Foreign Minister has been criticised for his speech in the Non-aligned Bureau when he said, "Nothing has changed except the Foreign Minister". Is it not a fact that there is no change in policy and only the minister has changed from Mr. Chavan to Mr. Vajpayee? That makes no difference because our national interests are permanent. We must go first, middle and last for our national interests and national interests are served by pragmatism, not by ideology. We should remember that Russia, America and China forgot their ideologies and made up to maintain a balance of power, as they practise it among themselves. The contents of our foreign policy are governed by four factors; economic, political, security and cultural. I leave the political aspect to the Foreign Minister to deal with. I do not want to say anything which might in any way go against our national interests in this national forum. But economically, what is the thrust of our foreign policy? It is governed by the geographical position. Geographically, situated as we are, the natural thrust of our foreign policy should be towards South-east Asia, Western Asia and the seaboard States of Africa. Have we really made that thrust as we should have done it? I am afraid we have failed. The latest power balance—even the economic power balance—has shifted to the Pacific seaboard and the States of the South-East Asian countries.

They have all the resources needed, but they lack technology. We have that technology. I would humbly suggest to the Foreign Minister to make an economic thrust towards these non-aligned countries, who are our neighbours. We should go to them and offer our services. We have the railway technology and other technology. I was amazed when one hon. member charged that our Foreign Office has not given some seedlings to Vietnam. I marvel at his ignorance and can only say, ignorance is a bliss. I know what has been done. It was done in the Non-aligned Bureau conference. Fortunately I was the man to whom the Vietnam Foreign Minister hinted that they would prefer to have the rice technology from us. The reason was, Taiwan had developed a rice technology but the Americans would not allow Taiwan to give that technology to Vietnam. I passed on that suggestion and I am happy to say that the government has used it fully. Yet we are being charged for it.

Petrol is a problem to us. Some friends say that the countries have a right over their natural resources. I have nothing to argue this way or that way. But there are other sources much nearer home. Brunei is a small independent island and is as rich in petrol as Abu Dhabi, Qatar or Kuwait. But Brunei needs technology to develop. It needs trade to develop. I would request the Foreign Minister to send a delegation or set in motion anything which would enable us to join Brunei in its development. We should not give them loans, but we should give them trade. I do not believe in aid because aid ultimately turns to the disadvantage of the nation taking that aid. Every aid has strings attached to it, however much we might polish it or deny it. But I will just only hint—why has not our defence industry of submarines been developed? We were offered technological help for developing our submarine industry, but friends

who give us aid twisted our arms. We had just to forget about it. May I again hint, why has not the latest fighter bomber equipment been bought for this country's army as we have not been equipped with it? Why? I leave it to the hon. Members to guess. Therefore, I say that I don't want aid. I want trade i.e., you give us what we need and we will give you what we produce. That is more honourable, that is more friendly. I would suggest to the hon. Foreign Minister that within his limitations, within the circumstances that are prevailing today, as far as it is humanly possible, he should try to develop trade and take less of aid because trade will develop our economy, it will develop our strength and in return we should also give our technology in trade to our neighbours to develop in countries of South-East Asia and the Asian Bloc. I further suggest that the conflict between Israel and Arabs or between this bloc and that bloc has its limitations. After all, the Israelis and Arabs both are Semitic. There is no racial difference between the two. And yet we talk of races. It is a political conflict. From our point of view our non-alignment is tilted neither this way nor that way. It is an absolute non-alignment having friendly bilateral and multilateral relations. I think, Sir, that our Foreign Minister has been able to give this hint to Mr. Gromyko and probably Russia has taken that hint. I tell you that Russians are far more realists than my friends think about them. And in this Arab-Israel business we should have relations with Israel if the Russians can have relations with them, if the British can have relations with them and if the French can have relations with them. Why cannot we have relations with Israel? They are having relations with both. But these relations with Israel should be within our limitations. Among the Arabs there are two groups, viz, the neo-rich radicals and the old moderates who are also rich due to petrol. I personally feel that we should make grater eff-

orts to become friendly with the Saudi Arabs because they want to develop and we have the technology to give them and if the Djibouti Republic, the Somali Republic become hostile, they may bar our passage through the Red Sea. After all, in Socotra Islands at the entrance of Bab-el-Mandeb, naval and air facilities have been given to certain countries. I do not wish to name them. My hon. friends can guess.

Sir, there are two big dangers facing us. I just want to draw the hon. Foreign Minister's attention to a strategic frontier of our country in the Indian Ocean, the Maldivé Islands. I was amazed that an independent Republic like Maldives having the best naval base in the world has advertised that base for lease. What is it? Our Government should try to dissuade them, however friendly a power may take that lease. And I must remind my hon. friends that there are no eternal enemies in international politics and there are no eternal friends also. There are only eternal national interests. Our national interests demand that the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal should be, if I may use a Latin phrase our *mare nostrum* and then alone we can feel secure. So we must try to dissuade them and if there are any financial difficulties, we should try to help them.

There has been a lot of talk about Indian Ocean base of Deigo Garcia and other bases. I am amazed to find that after all these years of gas balloon resolutions, nothing has happened. Yesterday's newspaper said that the Americans and the Russians just broke up on the Indian Ocean question. The UNO has passed a huge and pious resolution. I can tell my friends that pious resolutions are never implemented. If we want to secure our shores, the shore-States of Africa and other countries in South-East Asia which have coasts, e.g., Indonesia and Malaysia—all these are naval states—bordering the Indian Ocean should join in a sort of mutual

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assistance. I do not say that it should be a defensive pact. I do not believe in it. But it is in the common interest of the countries like Tanzania and Mozambique to see that peace rules and reigns on their sea coast. Without peace, there can be no economic development at all. Therefore, these States must join to form a sort of a mutual, supporting arrangement; and then we should tell the Super Powers: "Gentlemen, thank you! we can safeguard our peace without your help; you may go back." If this pressure is brought upon the Super Powers I think and I hope that the Super Powers will retire. As long as such States do not join in an arrangement, I am afraid the Super Powers are not going to retire.

I quite agree with my hon. friends when they say that we should support all movements of independence. I am prepared to go a step further—and I just only hint—and say that these movements for total independence in the dominated countries i. e., dominated either by race or by colonialism, have to be supported by all means, short of war. I can only hint again and say from my own experience, that one of their leaders told me very politely that 30,000 dollars worth of medicines were good for their hospitals, but that they were of no use in waging battles. I hope the hon. Minister will draw the right conclusions. We should support them by all means, short of war.

We have been hearing of the Chinese aggression. The Chinese have aggressed on us; and yet my friends have not learnt the lessons of 1962. We passed pious resolutions and made brave speeches throughout the period of aggression. We have sacrificed territories from the northern areas of NEFA down to Bomdila, peacefully, and when we were attacked, not a voice was raised. We should learn a lesson from this. China has really occupied our land. What are we going

to do? Will the House sanction a total military operation? No. Then the only way open is what the Government of India has been doing, and what the External Affairs Minister has said in his opening address, in a polite and diplomatic manner. The Chinese diplomacy opens with a ping-pong team. We have had a 'ping'. Our government has answered that 'ping'. Let us wait for the 'pong'. Then let us see what happens. I would leave it at that.

The last suggestion that I have to make is this. We had too many official delegations sent abroad. They say things like "How beautiful you are!" and "How nice you are!" In Sanskrit there is a saying: "Aho roopa, aho dhvani." Nothing really comes out of it. Because, the diplomatic talk is too polite, too buttered and too hypocritical. The best suggestion is, instead of having too many diplomatic official delegation, why should we not send out Members of Parliament? They are very free to talk; they have no inhibitions. They are free to talk even to the opposition members in those countries. They can freely talk to the industrialists of those countries. If we send some such delegations, it will be helpful. It will also be an additional advantage for most of us, because most of the members are new to the field of foreign affairs and they do not know much about the history or geography of those countries.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On our side, we have experience!

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You have the virtuosity, but the public have thrown you out.

Some parliamentary delegations can go to the various countries. For example, when I talked to Saudi Arabian ambassador, I found they had so many misconceptions. I do not want to mention them, because I have given my impressions to the authorities concerned. Why should we not remove those misconceptions? Because, as members we can talk freely. The

final agreements can be made by the Government, but the basis can be prepared by those delegations. If we have such talks, I am sure the economic content of the thrust of our policy will be ever-successful. After all, in their report, on page 56 or 59 they have admitted that in economic matters we have not done so much as ought to be done.

Then, there are some South American countries like Mexico. I am only mentioning the oil rich countries of South America like Brazil or Bolivia. Have we developed our relations on a bilateral or multilateral basis, economic relations, goods for goods and trade for trade? Our dependence on oil anywhere else cannot be of much help, and this can be achieved if we have trade with Bolivia, Mexico, Venezuela or Brazil. All these Latin American countries are prepared to trade with us. So, let us take the initiative.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak, and I support the Demands presented by the Minister of External Affairs.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, India 1977 has witnessed a silent and bloodless revolution of such proportion that has perhaps no parallel in history. Like the Congress in 1971, the Janata Party has come to power astride a massive tidal wave. I do hope that the experience of the past Government will help maintain in the new Government a certain dose of sobriety and balance, especially required when one comes to power on the crest of such a mighty wave.

It is very difficult in foreign policy to comment on a Government's performance in such a short term. But once this initial stage of emitting friendly signals to the world and our neighbours is over, the Government will have to pause, it will have to take stock, it will have to ponder, and outline India's long-term foreign policy objectives, because a country's foreign policy should be one of enlightened

self-interest based on such long-term aims. In his first few months in office, Shri Vajpayee has made a clear and precise impact in his handling of India's foreign policy and overcoming apprehensions in the minds of other countries.

Our hon. External Affairs Minister is a bachelor, and to a bachelor the process of wooing and courting should be second nature. But I would like to draw the attention of our bachelor External Affairs Minister to the fact that once the honeymoon is over, then the real test, of the long-term sustenance of a smooth relationship begins. I would suggest to Shri Vajpayee that when that process begins, we should show the strength of purpose of a suitor and not the shyness and coyness of a bride.

When the Government changes, it finds its options wide open. It can examine new initiatives because it is not swamped down by the bogey of past commitments. It has a golden opportunity to examine new initiatives, the mending of fences, the strengthening of new bonds and the re-establishment of the image of India as a truly non-aligned nation.

The world is now recognising that India has emerged as a definite power economically and militarily. But to add to these strengths has been the massive demonstration by the Indian people that democracy has really taken roots in the country which has compounded our economic and military potential and has made India, above all, a moral force in world councils. Let us not fritter away this strength.

Because of this, recently Washington has evinced a new interest in India. To help maintain a proper balance between the Super Powers, we should enhance these visible indications of improved relations with the USA and reciprocate Washington's desire to patch up the Nixon-Gandhi breach. After the folly of Viet Nam, Washington has scaled down its role as world

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

policeman. But we must take care to see, because of our past experience, especially during the Bangla Desh war, that any present U.S. participation in our development efforts does not culminate in any future economic subservience.

I have always maintained that because of our geographical position and our complementary interests, our relations with Moscow will naturally be somewhat closer than our relations with Washington. Moscow also serves her own wide strategic interests in maintaining a good relationship with us, because we are an important piece in the solution of her world jigsaw. Recognising this mutuality of interests, let us not go over-board in our relations with Moscow as we did in the 1971 war. Even in 1971 I had maintained that in order to safeguard her own strategic interests, Moscow would have backed us anyway, leaving the Indo-Soviet Treaty superfluous.

With China, we have had a very variable relationship since independence. The post-Mao years are now witnessing a decline in China's internal political stability. Hua is still in the process of consolidating his position and the resultant uncertainty has dealt a heavy blow to an economy, already bearing the burden of 10 per cent GNP being spent on defence. Internal political instability, the deterioration in the nation's economy and the instability on her northern border with Soviet Russia, coupled with India's emergence as an economic and military power in the region, will induce China to continue diplomatic probes to lessen tension in her relations with India. We should reciprocate these, but from a position of strength, as it is only strength that is respected and recognised.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, the policy of Indo-Pak balance has been rendered absolutely obsolete. Plagued with internal problems of her own making, the Pakistan situation is such

that it will take a good many years of concentrated and determined effort for her to be able to rival India again.

Our relations with our friendly neighbour Nepal, with whom we share so much in common, has always been one of extreme sensitivity. This sometimes blows out of proportion, issues which should remain minor and localised, and tends to cloud over the tremendous basic sentiments of affection and friendship existing in both countries for each other. It is up to us to take the lead to combat this hyper-sensitivity in Indo-Nepal relations, for we cannot rule out the element of a fear psychology of a large neighbour like India, unjustified though it maybe, that works in the decision-making and policy-formulation processes of smaller countries of the region. We must make a concerted effort and show genuine interest in Nepal's development, not only because she occupies a strategic position for us, but also because we share a similar cultural heritage and age old ties bind us. Let us not forget that India today has achieved a position of great respect not only amongst the developed nations but also amongst the third world and non-aligned countries which constitute more than 2/3 of the United Nations. The real strength of the developing nations is their natural resources and their markets. Haunted by the spectre of rapidly diminishing natural resources and over-saturated markets, the developed nations are going to become progressively dependent on the developing nations. They will commence by showing great concern for our progress and economic well being making a virtue out of their own necessity.

This decade will witness the third world and the non-aligned bloc emerging as a very important factor on the world stage. India will do well to strengthen her position in this bloc and help unify it. And this is the crux of the issue, for we cannot achieve this by being patronising or by sermonising from a pulpit. We saw the

disastrous results of just such a policy when it was adopted by the US in the 50s and 60s. We can only strengthen our position by setting our own example both internally and externally—internally by demonstrating our democratic character and building our economy and externally by our attitude and behaviour towards our smaller neighbours. This is what third world countries will anxiously watch. It is by our actions that they will evaluate exactly how India desires to use its economic and military potential. And it is to what use we put these potentials that will determine the effectiveness and continuation of our moral strength in the developing world. Recognising these aspects we must behave in a statesman like manner towards our neighbours and be prepared to overlook minor irritants in the pursuit of the major aim of increasing the moral potency of our voice in world councils, and thereby help bridge the ever-widening gulf that divides the developed and the developing nations, so that peace and prosperity should also become indivisible. In the last two decades the rallying cry was independence; today let it be self-reliance.

There has been an explosion scientific knowledge in the world in the last hundred years. Man today is at the cross roads. On the one hand, he can reach the pinnacle of his glory, and on the other he may tumble down a nuclear abyss to utter self-destruction. This is primarily because man's curiosity has initially led him to concentrate on the external universe, to the almost entire exclusion of looking inward to investigate himself. We remain virtually savages in regard to our understanding of ourselves. We suffer today not so much from the split atom as we do from the split mind.

India represents a unique synthesis between the old and the new—between an age old philosophy and dynamic technological advance. We can take the lead in showing the way to a groping world. But first, let us move

forward from mere deliberation to dynamic action. Let us move forward from the log jam of negative confrontation to the free flow of positive cooperation. And let us move forward from merely expressing, very eloquently, allegiance to principles, to the far more difficult task of translating those principles into reality.

श्री आरिफ बेग (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश मन्त्रालय की उन डिमांड्स की टाईड में खड़ा हुआ हूँ जो हमारे विदेश मन्त्री ने इस सदन में पेश की हैं। जहाँ तक हमारी विदेश नीति का ताल्लुक है हमने अपनी इस पालिगी में सारी दुनिया को दोस्त बनाने का प्रयास प्रारम्भ किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिए अच्छी शुरुआत है। यह भी हमने प्रयास किया है कि पिछले दिनों जिन देशों से हमारे ताल्लुकात अच्छे नहीं रहे हैं उनसे भी हम अपने ताल्लुकात को अच्छा बनायें और यह इस बात का सुद्न है कि भारत एक ऐसा देश है जो अमन को पसन्द करता है और अपने पड़ोसियों से दोस्ती चाहता है।

जैसा कि हमारे विदेश मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सदन में तकरीर करते हुए फरमाया कि हम ने दुनिया को यह बता दिया है कि हम सबसे बेहतर रिश्ते चाहते हैं, साथ ही साथ अरबों के मुताल्लिक अपनी पालिसी का इजहार करते हुए हमारी सरकार ने जो कहा है—कुछ हमारे दोस्त यह कहते हैं कि जिस तरह हमारी दोस्ती अरबों से है, इस्त्रायल से भी हमारी दोस्ती वैसी ही होनी चाहिये, मैं इस प्वाइंट का विरोध करता हूँ और यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान का और अरबों का ताल्लुक है इसकी दुनिया के अन्दर बड़ी अहमियत है। आपने पिछले दिनों देखा कि हम इस्त्रायल को हमलावर देश मानते हैं और सारी दुनिया इस बात को जानती है कि जब हम अपनी सरजमीन पर किसी का कब्जा पसन्द नहीं करते तो हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि दुनिया के किसी देश की जमीन के किसी

[श्री अरिफ बेग]

हिस्से पर कोई दूसरा देश अपना अधिकार कर ले। और यही कारण है कि हम हमलावरों की कमी ताईद नहीं करते। हम चाहते हैं कि उन इलाके के अन्दर जो फिलिस्तीनी हैं उनको अपनी सरजमीन में इज्जत और एहताराम के साथ रहने का मौका मिले। इसी तरह से हमने अपनी पालिसी को पेश किया है। लोग कहते हैं कि अरब हमें एकस्प्लायट कर रहे हैं। हम एकस्प्लायट तो उसी वक़्त हो सकते हैं जबकि हम कमजोर हैं। जब हम अपने आप में ताकतवर होंगे तो हमें कोई एकस्प्लायट नहीं करेगा।

पिछले दिनों जो पालिसी गुजिश्ता हुकूमत ने पेश की क्या वह गुट-निरपेक्ष पालिसी थी? सारी दुनियां इस बात की तरफ देख रही थी कि हम सोवियत यूनियन के ब्लाक की तरफ बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। हमने जमहूरियत को अपने इलाके के अन्दर मजबूत किया है, लोक-तांत्रिक मूल्य कमजोर हुए हैं। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को चुनाव का मौका मिला तो उन इन्तखाबान में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने तानाशाही को खत्म कर के लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों में अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया, जिससे सारी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का मस्तक ऊंचा हुआ, हमारी इज्जत बढ़ी और पहले की बनिस्बत आज हमारी आवाज़ में ताकत है, सारी दुनिया आज हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम को बड़े सम्मान की दृष्टि में देख रही है। इस बदले हुए मन्दर्भ में मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी विदेशी पालिसी और भी ज्यादा कामयाब होगी—इस का मुझे यकीन है। यह भी हमारा सौभाग्य है कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी साहब जैसे विदेश मन्त्री हम को मिले हैं। थोड़े से अरस में ही उन्होंने सारी दुनिया के सामने अपनी पालिसी को पूरी तरह से बाज़ा किया है, इससे न सिर्फ अपने देश में बल्कि दुनिया के सामने हमारी इज्जत को चार-चांद लगे हैं। मुझे इस बात

की खुशी है कि आज मैं एक ऐसे विदेश मन्त्री के नेतृत्व में इस सदन में बोल रहा हूं जिन्होंने बड़ी खुशमस्लूबी से अपना फर्ज अदा किया है, हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर को बेहतर बनाया है।

जहां तक चीन के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात का सम्बन्ध है, मैं विदेश मन्त्री जी से अर्ज करूंगा कि गत 30 वर्षों में हमने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को और सरकार को यह कहा है कि चीन ने जो हमारी सरजमी पर कब्ज़ा कर रखा है—उस पर हमारी सरकार को मोचना चाहिये। पिछली हुकूमत ने इस सबाल पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया। आज जब कि चीन भी हम से दोस्ती का रिश्ता चाहता है, हम ऐसी पालिसी अखिनयार करें कि हमारी सरजमी हम को वापस मिले, हमारे इलाके पर दूसरों का कब्ज़ा न रहे।

जहां तक बंगला देश का ताल्लुक है—आज जो हालात बंगला देश में है, जमहूरियत को पसन्द करने वाले यकीनन वहां के हालात में सहमत नहीं होंगे। लेकिन हमें विश्वास है कि जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को चुनाव का मौका मिला और उसने अपने यहां सत्ता को बदल कर लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों को मजबूत किया, उसी तरह से वहां भी जैसे ही कोई अवसर उनको प्राप्त होगा, लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्य मजबूत होंगे।

आपने देखा कि हाल में पाकिस्तान में क्या हुआ? वहां पर चुनाव हुए। श्री जुल्फिकार अली भुट्टो की क्रयादत में चुनाव का ऐलान हुआ, लेकिन चुनाव के बाद ही वहां की जनता ने चुनाव के ढंग को पसन्द नहीं किया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक बार फिर वहां की सरकार ने इस बात का ऐलान किया है कि हम फिर से चुनाव कराएंगे। यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि एक बार फिर एशिया के इस खण्ड में लोक-तान्त्रिक मूल्य मजबूत हुए और भारत की जनता ने एक बार फिर संसारको मार्ग दर्शन दिया है। अमरीका राष्ट्रपति श्री कार्टर ने

अपने एक बयान में कहा था कि अमरीका भारत की जनता के इस फैसले में एक नई चेतना पाता है और इससे लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों में हमारे विश्वास को बढ़ावा मिला है।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में हम पहले से भी ज्यादा अपने देश की विदेश नीति को बेहतर बना सकेंगे। मैं इस मौके पर खास तौर से हिन्द महासागर के ज्ञान का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने अपने उन तमाम साथियों के साथ सहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ—जिन्होंने इस बात की तारीफ की है कि पूरा-का-पूरा ज्ञान अमन और चन का होना चाहिये। यहाँ पर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई अड्डा—ख्वाह अमरीका का हो या रूस का हो या और किसी बड़ी ताकत का हो—नहीं होना चाहिये। हम अपने समुद्र में किसी भी बाहरी शक्ति को इसलिये ताकतवर नहीं बनने देना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हमें अमन पसन्द है, हम अपने इलाक़े की सुरक्षा चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक जापान का ताल्लुक है—मैं अर्ज करना चाहूँगा—जापान ने पिछले दिनों इकानामिक फ़ील्ड में जो ज़बरदस्त तरक्की की है, उसमें भारत को सबक सीखना चाहिये। उस छोटे से देश ने जिस पर अमरीका ने एटम-बम से हमला किया था, जिससे नागासाकी और हिरोशिमा जैसे शहर तबाहो-बरबाद हो गये थे, एक बार फिर हमने देखा कि वह बरबाद-शुदा मुल्क फिर से अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो गया। हम अपने इस पड़ोसी देश से सबक लेते हुए, उनके टेक्नीकल-नो-हाऊ से फायदा उठाने हुए अपने देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनायें।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजदूत जो विदेशों में हैं, वे जिस प्रकार से पिछले दिनों काम कर रहे थे, उस के बारे में विदेश मंत्री जी से मुझे कुछ कहना है। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि हमारे राजदूतों

को जिस प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान की नुमायंदगी करनी चाहिए थी, वैसी वे नहीं कर पाते और ज्यादातर विदेशों में जाने के बाद वे अपने रहन-सहन, अपनी बोलचाल, अपनी संस्कृति और अपनी तहजीब को छोड़ कर उस इलाक़े की तहजीब को अपनाते हैं, जहाँ पर वे भेजे गये हैं। इस प्रकार से हमारे देश का भला नहीं हो सकता और हमारे देश की नुमायंदगी नहीं हो सकती। मैं चाहूँगा कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि हमारे राजदूतों का रहनसहन हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति की नुमायंदगी करने वाला बने।

मुझे तो यह भी पता चला है कि जब हमारे यहाँ के डेलिगेशन्स विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो हमारे जो वहाँ पर राजदूत हैं वे यहाँ से जाने वाले डेलिगेशन्स का पूरी तरह से स्वागत भी नहीं करते हैं। इस से कई बार ऐसा हुआ है कि हमारे यहाँ से जाने वाले लोगों को बड़ी निराशा हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय अपने राजदूतों को इस बात के लिए हर्क करें क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि जब अमेरिका की सीनेट के सदस्य यहाँ पर आते हैं तो अमेरिकी एम्बेसी के लोग उन के विजिट को परपज़फुल बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं और हमारे यहाँ के मुख्तलिफ़ इलाकों में उन को ले जाया जाता है और समझाया जाता है लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि हमारे देश के कुछ लोग जब विदेशों में जाते हैं तो हमारी एम्बेसी के लोग उन से मिलने में शर्म महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि ये तमाम बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। ऐसे भी वाक्यात हुए हैं और हमारी नोटिस में आए हैं कि राजदूत महाशय, जब हमारे यहाँ के मंत्री जाते हैं, अपनी जगह पर बैठे रहे और मंत्री जी के वहाँ पहुंचने पर उन्हें कार तक

[श्री आर्गि बेग]

नहीं दी । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए । कई इलाकों में और भी बातें हुई हैं और वे यह कि जब यहां से लोग जाते हैं तो उन मेहमानों को विदेशी लोग बताते हैं कि ये तुम्हारे देश के राजदूत हैं । वे उन से मिलने नहीं जाते हैं । इस तरह के कई उदाहरण हमारे सामने आए हैं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री महोदय इन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान देंगे ।

श्रीमन्, विदेश मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक पामपोर्ट में है और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम को पामपोर्ट देने का ताल्लुक है, इस मामले में बहुत अधिक डिले होता है । मैं मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल जिले से चकर आया हूँ और मुझे पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश की जनता को पामपोर्ट हासिल करने के लिए लखनऊ जाना पड़ता है । मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस में बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ होती है और विदेश मंत्री महोदय को हर प्रदेश के अन्दर एक पामपोर्ट का दफ्तर कायम करना चाहिए ताकि वहां की जनता को पामपोर्ट हासिल करने में कोई दिक्कत न हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विदेश मंत्रालय ने जो अनुदान की मांगें पेश की हैं उन की तारीफ करता हूँ और आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

डॉ० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रथम बार विदेश मंत्रालय

को एक शत-प्रतिशत स्वदेशी मंत्री मिला है और इस के लिए सदन की ओर से हम उन्हें धन्यवाद देते हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि विदेश मंत्रालय में स्वदेश के प्रति प्रेम का जो भाव होगा, वह हमारी विदेश नीति, हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर में परिलक्षित होगी । हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने ठीक ही बताया है कि हम आणविक युग में रह रहे हैं । इस युग में सह अस्तित्व के कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है । या तो सह अस्तित्व होगा या सर्वनाश होगा । दूसरा कोई विकल्प नहीं है । सह अस्तित्व जब अनिवार्य है तो गुट निर्पेक्षता के अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरा चारा हो सकता है यह मोचा भी नहीं जा सकता है ।

16 hrs

यह ठीक है कि गुट निर्पेक्षता और नटस्थता कुछ धूमिल पड़ गई थी पिछले पांच वर्ष में । हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने बहुत ही कम समय में विदेश नीति की उस परिवर्तना को ठीक से अपनी जगह पर वापिस कर दिया है और जो टिल्ट, जो झुकाव था उसको उन्होंने शुद्ध किया है । इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं ।

एक बहुत बड़ी बात हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में कही है । उन्होंने कहा है कि इसमें न तो संकीर्ण राष्ट्रीयता है और न ही किसी विदेशी शक्ति के प्रति हमारी तुष्टीकरण की नीति है । गुरुदेव की गीतांजलि का इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे वह पद स्मरण हो आया है जब उन्होंने कहा था :

'Where the mind is free and the head is high'.

लेकिन अतिशय पद में उस समय उन्होंने कहा था :

'Let my country awake'.

उन्होंने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी अपनी राष्ट्रीयता को विस्मृत नहीं किया था । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अब भारत की विदेश नीति में अपनी राष्ट्रीयता को और अपने राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा को कभी भी विस्मृत नहीं किया जाएगा ।

हमारे सामने बहुत सी बातें आती हैं अमरीका की भी, रूस की भी । हमारी विदेश नीति में आदरणीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के समय में भी एक बहुत बड़ा अभाव था और उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । मैं बड़े-बड़े शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ हम बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्रों के साथ अठखेलियां करते रहे हैं और अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों को हम विस्मृत करते रहे हैं । यही कारण था कि चीन का जब हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ तो कोई भी पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हमारे आस-पास पोंछने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ । या तो हम उस पर सोच ही नहीं मके या फिर हम उन्हें अपनी आत्मीयता प्रदान नहीं कर सके । इसलिए डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि हमारी टीम वर्क की विदेश नीति का एक बहुत बड़ा अभाव है कि हम अमरीका और रूस जैसी बड़ी-बड़ी शक्तियों के साथ तो अठखेलियां करते रहे हैं लेकिन अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के दुख-दर्द को समझ नहीं सके हैं, उनके दैन्य एवं पीड़ा को समझ नहीं सके । यही कारण है कि आज पड़ोस में हमारा कोई नहीं है । एक छोटा सा पड़ोसी देश नेपाल है उसको ही आप ले लें । उसके साथ हमारे प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध हैं । हमारे शादी-विवाह वहां होते हैं । लेकिन आज नेपाल के केवल राजा या महाराजा ही नहीं बल्कि वहां की जनता में भी भारत

के प्रति कुछ भ्रम है, यह बहुत ही विनम्रता के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । नेपाल के कई स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी मेरे साथ जेल में थे । उनके साथ अब एक कठिनाई है । वे भारत को भूल भी नहीं सकते हैं और भारत का विरोध भी नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह सचमुच में हमारी विदेश नीति का चमत्कार है कि जयप्रकाश की तरह से ही वहां के लोकनायक श्री विश्वेश्वर प्रसाद कोइराला को मृत्यु के पंजे से निकाला गया है । इसके लिए सदन उनको धन्यवाद देगा । नेपाल में पन्द्रह वर्ष से तानाशाही के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही है । उसमें अब किसी भी प्रकार का मर्यादित भीन सचमुच में ठीक नहीं होगा । पन्द्रह लोगों या पता नहीं कितने लोगों का वहां कत्ल कर दिया गया है । एक जेल से दूसरी जेल तक ले जाने में उनका कत्ल किया गया है । भारत की पवित्र भूमि पर नेपाल के राष्ट्रवादी, जनतंत्रवादी लोगों का कत्ल किया गया है । ये सब बातें विदेश मंत्रालय को मालूम हैं । मर्यादा के कारण हम कुछ बोलते नहीं हैं । हम भूल जाते हैं कि जब हमारे ऊपर तानाशाही की संगीने लादी गई थीं तो विदेशों से हमारे लिये कोई प्रोत्साहन के समाचार मिले थे । क्या बी० बी० सी० और वायस आफ अमरीका और वैस्ट जर्मनी से तानाशाही के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए हमें प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला था ? सचमुच में अगर स्वतन्त्रता हमारा मूल लक्ष्य है तो चाहे उसका हनन बांगला देश में या नेपाल में होता हो उसके लिए हमको उसी तरह से खड़े होना चाहिये जिस तरह से बांगला देश में छापी तानाशाही के खिलाफ हम खड़े हुए थे ।

मैं अपने विदेश मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच में आज हमें एकगलोबल 'गफारेन पालिसी' को अपनाना चाहिये जो देशहित में हो और

[डा. रामजी सिंह]

उसका यही काम होगा कि तीसरी शक्ति का निर्माण किया जाय। भारतवर्ष को प्रकृति ने कुछ खास काम दिया है, आज दो शक्तियाँ हैं, कुछ रूस के साथ हैं, कुछ मुल्क अमरीका के साथ हैं, लेकिन एक "तीसरी शक्ति" का हमें निर्माण करना पड़ेगा जो भारत की वैदेशिक नीति का मूल रहस्य होगा। जब तक विश्व में तीसरी शक्ति को सबल और संगठित नहीं करने हैं तब तक भारत सचमुच में आदर और प्रतिष्ठा को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से विदेश मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। आज हम जिम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की बात करते हैं, कुछ वर्ष पहले संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ सचमुच में न तो मंघ था, न संयुक्त राष्ट्र था।

USA had stolen the sign-board of UN.

आज उममें कुछ शुद्धिकरण हुआ है। लेकिन आज भी कश्मीर का प्रश्न खड़ा हुआ है, और भी कई प्रश्न हैं जिनका समाधान नहीं हुआ है। इससे तो अच्छा है कि हम अलग अलग "बाइलेटरल ऐग्रीमेंट्स" कर के अपनी समस्याओं को हल करें। साइलेंट डिप्लोमेसी का भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है, जैसे चीन के साथ। आज लगता है कि विदेश नीति में पाकिस्तान भारत से ज्यादा सफल हुआ है। उसके कई मित्र हैं, हमारा कोई मित्र नहीं है। क्या हम इसको नहीं देख सकते हैं? मैं ज्यादा इशारा नहीं करूंगा। लेकिन आज आवश्यकता है कि कम से कम भारत के पड़ोस में बांग्ला देश है जिसको कहा जाता है "स्प्रिंग बोर्ड आफ एग्जेशन", उसके साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाये रखे। पाकिस्तान "आर्म रेस" के लिए परेशान है। जब हमारा पड़ोसी इस तरह से तैयार हो रहा हो और बड़ी शक्तियों के साथ सांठगांठ कर रहा हो और हम केवल भद्र भद्र कहते रहें इससे

हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन है कि बाइलेटरल ऐग्रीमेंट्स और पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ निकटता का सम्बन्ध स्थापित करें।

हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य श्री जार्ज ने विदेश नीति पर आक्षेप किया और कहा कि यह जैनुइन नान-ऐलाइनमेंट क्या है? अच्छा होता वह भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री से पूछ लेते कि किस प्रकार से, अपने पिता से विरासत में मिली जैनुइन नान ऐलाइनमेंट को मोड़ देकर के किधर ले जाया गया? आज उस तटस्थता की पवित्रता को वापस करने के लिए ही कहा गया है जैनुइन नान ऐलाइनमेंट। यदि हम किसी भी तरफ झुक गये थे तटस्थता नीति की तुला झुक गई थी उसको ठीक करने के लिए जैनुइन नान ऐलाइनमेंट कहना ही होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि :

Chauvinism in foreign affairs has been avoided.

यह सारी बातें कही गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाया जाता है कि हम नरम हो गये हैं, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे प्रतिरक्षा के माध्यम जब तक मजबूत रहेंगे हमें कोई चिल्ला करके कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, हमारी शक्ति ही हमारी भाषा होगी और जो आसपास के देश दुश्मन की तरह निगाह उठाते हैं उनके लिए प्रतिउत्तर होगा।

we are made guilty of the continuation of the old policy.

हमारी जो पुरानी नीति है उस को प्रमाणित करने की जरूरत नहीं है। पुरानी नीति में अगर कुछ अच्छी बातें हैं उसको हम स्वीकार करते हैं उसके लिए भी हमारा विरोध होता है।

संगता है कि सत्य तो जानते हैं कि सत्य तो न नया होता है, न पुराना होता है वह सनातन, चिरन्तन और शाश्वत होता है। इसलिये तटस्थता की नीति सच्ची नीति है और उसी का हम पृष्ठ पोषण करते हैं। उस के लिये भी जब ये हमारा विरोध करते हैं तो लगता है कि भारतवर्ष की संसद् में विरोध का भविष्य इस प्रकार नहीं रहेगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति की विदेशों में जो प्रतिष्ठा है, इसमें भी हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के मित्रों को जलन है। सचमुच में भारतवर्ष तो भूखा और नंगा है। इनके 30 वर्षों के शासन ने भारतवर्ष को न केवल कंगाल बना दिया, बल्कि निर्वस्त्र बना दिया। हमारे प्रतिपक्षी मित्रों ने जो आजादी छीन ली थी, आज भारत फिर अपनी स्वतन्त्रता की गरिमा और महिमा को प्राप्त कर चुका है। इसलिये आज विदेशों में इसकी प्रतिष्ठा अनिवार्य है और इससे भी यदि इनको कुछ जलन होती है तो इसके लिये मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है।

मैं अपने विदेश मन्त्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह विदेश नीति का भारतीयकरण करें। जब मैं भारतीयकरण की बात कहता हूँ तो बड़े अदब के साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह श्री बलराज मधोक की इंडियनाइजेशन को न समझें। हमारी विदेशी नीति अपनी स्वदेश नीति पर स्थिर होनी चाहिये।

अभी हमारे आरिफ वेग साव बोल रहे थे। लगता है कि हम भारत में नहीं हैं। न वंशभूषा है और न भाषा है। लगता है कि हम विदेश में कहीं बाहर हैं। सचमुच में हमारी कोई आइडेंटिटी नहीं है।

मैं विदेश मन्त्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस भारतीयता का पृष्ठपोषक विदेश मन्त्रालय में उनसे बढ़ कर आज तक नहीं हुआ। मुझे विश्वास है कि अगले वर्षों में अपने विदेश मन्त्रालय में वह संकीर्ण भारतीयता को नहीं,

बल्कि विश्व की भारतीयता को स्थान देंगे और दूतावासों में भी वही स्थान देंगे।

65 करोड़ लोगों का भारत संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अपनी भाषा से वंचित है। छोटे-छोटे देशों की भाषाएं फ्रेंच, अंग्रेजी, रशियन आदि वहां की भाषाएं हो सकती हैं लेकिन हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा वहां नहीं है। भले ही दक्षिण भारत के लोगों में कहीं चू-चपड़ हो जाती हो, लेकिन यू० एन० ओ० में अगर भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं होती है तो यह भारत के लिये अपमान का विषय है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आपके बलिष्ठ हाथों में इस समय भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में स्वीकार हो जायेगी।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आपकी जो डिमांड्स हैं, उनका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I had listened very carefully to the speech of the hon. Foreign Minister while initiating the discussion on his Ministry's Demands for Grants.

He has elaborately dealt with the various aspects of India's foreign policy, regionwise and problemwise and in a very effective way and in his own characteristic way, I should say. But some words he had used in his speech had struck my mind. He said, "In conducting the foreign policy of India we would try not to hurt the feelings of any power bloc". Later on, in another part of his speech, he has said that non-alignment does not mean a sort of rigid immobilism. But I am afraid if we do not want to hurt the feelings of any power bloc...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not say that.

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair.]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: When it becomes absolutely necessary in our

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

own national interest to have some sort of a sharp criticism, we have to do it and if we are not prepared to do it. If we want to maintain a position of almost non-involvement, then I am afraid in course of time this rigid immobilism may creep into our foreign policy. I hope that it will not happen.

There is no disagreement in this House so far as the basic policy of non-alignment is concerned. You do not want to align with any power bloc, but at the same time we cannot close our eyes to certain realities. Again I am reverting to the first point I referred to—'that we do not want to hurt the feeling of any power bloc'. Let us take certain realities into account.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I never said that India will not hurt the feelings of any power bloc. If situation demands and their policy is to be condemned, it will be condemned. I do not know wherefrom my friend is quoting. For God's sake do not put words in my mouth.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am subject to correction. I am happy if you have not said so.

With regards to the developments that are taking place in the African Continent, we find that on the question of Zimbabwe, on the question of South Africa's fight against the policy of apartheid and white peoples domination, certain powers, particularly the United States of America and some other Western countries like Britain, France and West Germany are helping to bring perpetuate white majority regime. We find that the Soviet Union, Cuba and other Socialist countries are extending support to the people of Rhodesia, South Africa and Angola. The front line countries which like Angola and Tanzania are involved directly in the Zimbabwe problem, are facing military aggression from white minority regime in Rhodesia.

We also express our whole hearted support to the national liberation movement that is going on in these countries. But if we do not condemn the aid that these Western countries are giving to them, if we do not express our disagreement, I do not know what will be India's image among the African countries? Whenever necessary we will have to do some sharp criticism and I am glad that the Minister has expressed his readiness to do so whenever necessary. He should take more initiative in regard to certain problems affecting vitally our security in the Indian ocean, i.e. conversion of the Indian ocean into a zone of peace. The United Nations General Assembly has passed a resolution to this effect as also the Colombo Summit of non-aligned powers. The UN resolution has suggested convening to the conference of littoral and hinterland States to take steps for converting this area into a zone of peace. I don't know why the Government is not taking initiative for convening this conference. Similarly we can't shut our eyes to the threat posed to our security by the policy of building up military and naval bases in the Indian ocean. Take the question of Diago Garcia. Many hon. Members have spoken about American military and naval bases in the Indian ocean.

There is also the question of other military bases like Massira islands in the Arabian Sea. Americans have their military bases there. Russians denied so many times that they have got any base in Indian ocean and they even took western journalists to such places where they are alleged to have kept military bases. So, this issue should not be posed as a sort of rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. So far as India is concerned, we should approach the littoral States and convene this conference as early as possible so that steps are taken to convert this area as a zone of peace.

I am glad that the Minister has taken a series of steps to improve our

relations with Pakistan. It is very good and welcome.

The thing which worries us here is the American Military aid to Pakistan. This should be taken into consideration by the Government. The Government of India should express its disapproval of such very dangerous arming of Pakistan by certain powers, particularly America and other the western powers.

Regarding refugees in Bangladesh, the Minister said that an enquiry had been made into the allegations that Bangladesh refugees were forced out of the country and it was found that there was no basis for these allegations.

But, so far as my information goes, very disturbing things are taking place on our border, particularly, in the Meghalaya-Bangladesh border area. I am told that in spite of the assurance given by the Prime Minister that those who seek political asylum in India will not be refused and will not be thrown out, what is happening according to information reaching us, is that the Border Security Force and other Government agencies there are creating such a situation that these refugees are forced to flee India and go back to Bangladesh. And, according to the information reaching us, it is also clear that, in certain cases, the Bangladesh refugees, against their will, had been handed over to the Bangladesh Border Security forces and, some of them, have actually been shot dead and reports have also appeared in the Bangladesh Press about these things.

Therefore, if the information that is reaching us about the happenings in Meghalaya and other places is true, then I should say that this is a very shameful development and our Government should not permit such things being done. I am not for a moment even suggesting that India should interfere in the internal affairs of Bangladesh and for that matter in the affairs of any State. But, if anybody from Bangladesh or from any other country seeks political asylum in this

country, it is the Government of India's right to grant it according to the international law, customs and practice.

But, unfortunately, those who do not want to go back or those who seek asylum for remaining in India are being forced to go back and, practically, they are handed over to the Bangladesh Rifles and Bangladesh Security Forces and they are butchered by them.

I appeal to the Hon. Minister to look into this question carefully and do something which would save the reputation of India.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री निमल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपने विदेश मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ—उनका प्रारम्भिक भाषण बड़ा विनम्र था, सशक्त था। किसी भी देश की विदेश नीति इन दोनों चीजों पर आधारित होती है, जहाँ विनम्रता होनी चाहिये, वहाँ शक्ति के साथ अपनी नीतियों का पालन कराने की क्षमता भी होनी चाहिये। श्री वाजपेयी जी इन दोनों स्वरूपों के प्रतीक हैं, इसलिये हमें यह विश्वास है कि हमारी विदेश नीति निश्चित रूप से छाप छोड़ेगी।

सभापति महोदय, आज दुनिया का बड़ा विस्तार हो गया है। अब सिर्फ दो गुट यहाँ पर नहीं रहे, जैसा पहले एक गुट अमरीका का और दूसरा रूस का कहा जाता था। इस सन्दर्भ में यदि गुट-निर्पेक्ष शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो वह इसी रूप में किया जाता था कि कौन रूस के साथ है और कौन अमरीका के साथ है, तब हमने यह तय किया था कि हम गुट-निर्पेक्ष रहेंगे, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे कुछ नये गुट बन रहे हैं और नये गुटों के बनने के साथ-साथ यह शब्द एक अंगारिक शब्द हो गया है। इस अंगार को हम हटाकर वहीं चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि इसको छोड़े रहें। लेकिन कभी कभी यह परिस्थिति दूसरे देशों

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

के बारे में भी आती है, तब हमें इस पर पुनर्विचार करना पड़ेगा। हम अरब देशों के साथ बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। अरब देशों का अपना एक गुट है, उसके विरोध में इजराइल का भी अपना एक गुट है। हम अरब देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिये इजरायल के साथ कभी नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, डर लगता है कि कहीं अरब देश नाराज न हो जाय—यह दृष्टिकोण गुट निपेक्षता की नीति का हनन करता है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से इस बात का निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इजराइल के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध बढ़ायें। सम्बन्ध विचित्र प्रकार के होते हैं, कई प्रकार के होते हैं। यदि हम इजराइल के पास जाते हैं तो अरब देश शायद यह सोचते हैं कि हम किसी सौत के यहां जा रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे सम्बन्ध अरब देशों के साथ मित्रता के हैं तो इजरायल के पास जाने पर वे हमें सौत समझें। अब इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण इसलिए भी हो जाना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे विदेश मन्त्री महोदय अविवाहित हैं और अब किसी को इस बारे में शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए।

एक निवेदन और है कि अब हमें गुट-सापेक्षता के विचार पर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। गुट-निरपेक्षता के साथ साथ कुछ लोगों के साथ भी अपने सम्बन्ध बनाने पड़ते हैं तथा गुट-निरपेक्षता की परिस्थिति के साथ साथ सापेक्षता भी हुआ करती है और उस पर विदेश मन्त्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूतावासों के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए। अभी तक तो यह होता रहा है, कि जो हारें हार राजनीतिज्ञ रहे हैं या प्यारे राजनीतिज्ञ रहे हैं, जिस को चाहा, उस को दूतावास में भेज दिया। राजदूत बनाकर और जो ग्रहा पर हार गया, उस को सरकार ने वहां पर भेज दिया। मैं किसी पर लांछन नहीं लगाता लेकिन यह बात जरूर कहना चाहंगा कि कुछ राजदूत ऐसे हैं जो किसी 'बाद'

में बंध गए हैं और आज भी वे उस 'बाद' से निकल नहीं पा रहे हैं। इस जनता सरकार का जो पर्यट दृष्टिकोण है, उस को वे विदेशों में नहीं रख सकते। इसलिए मेरा यह विचार है और मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए कि दूतावासों का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिए और उस में प्रोफेशनल के साथ-साथ जान-पूरे फेशन परसोने के भी रखा जाए ताकि हमारा जो दृष्टिकोण है, उस को वे गति दे सकें आज विचार में मानवाधिकार का प्रश्न है जो कि कभी कभी बहुत जोर पकड़ लेता है। हम भी उस के मुक्तभोगी हैं। यहां पर भी मानवाधिकारों की हत्या की गई थी लेकिन विश्व में जिस मात्रा में इन प्रश्न को उठाया जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं उठाया गया और आज भी बहुत सारे ऐसे देश हैं जहां पर इस प्रकार के मौलिक अधिकारों की, मानवाधिकारों की हत्या हो रही है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को गंभीरतापूर्वक राष्ट्रसंघ में उठाया जाए और ऐसे देशों की वहां पर भर्त्सना की जाए।

दियागो गांशिया और दूसरे फौजी अड्डों के बारे में यहां पर माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है और उन्होंने जो यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि इन पर बाहरी देशों का प्रभाव नहीं होना चाहिए और उस से ये मुक्त होने चाहिए, मैं उन के साथ पूर्ण सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आया हूँ और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में पारपत्रों को बड़ी परेशानी है। उन के लेने के लिए लखनऊ जाना पड़ता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लखनऊ जैसी जगहों पर पारपत्र लेने के लिए नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए। लखनऊ और भोपाल का थोड़ा सा निकट का सम्बन्ध है। जैसी लखनऊ में नज़ाकत है वैसे ही भोपाल में भी नज़ाकत है। अभी जो आरिफ साहब ने फरमाया था,

उस के साथ साथ मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पारपत्र का जो यह मामला है, इस पर थोड़ा गंभीरता से आप विचार करें और मध्य प्रदेश के किसी स्थान पर यदि आप पारपत्र का कार्यालय खोल देंगे, तो वहाँ के लोग आपके बड़े अनुग्रहीत होंगे।

विदेशों में हमारी नीति के बारे में प्रचार जिस प्रकार से चलता है वह बहुत ही असन्तोषजनक रहा है। हमारी सब से बड़ी पूँजी हमारी संस्कृति है। यदि हम उसका प्रचार नहीं करते हैं, अपनी उस संस्कृति के बल पर खड़े नहीं होते हैं और उसका असर दूसरों पर जमाना नहीं चाहते हैं और उसमें सफल नहीं होते हैं तो हमें अपनी इस धरोहर को खोना होगा। आज यहाँ पर संस्कृति शब्द को बहुत बदनाम किया गया है। जब जब संस्कृति की बात कही जाती है तो समाचारपत्रों ने इसके बारे में कार्टून छापे हैं जो इस प्रकार के हैं कि एक मोटे पंडित जी हैं, बड़ी चोटी रखे हुए हैं, जनेऊ पहने हुए हैं, बड़ा मोटा पेट लिए हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारी यह संस्कृति नहीं है। जो—संस्कृति हमें धरोहर में मिली है और जिस के बल पर हमने अपने संस्कार बनाए हैं, उसका प्रचार विदेशों में होना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारी संस्कृति के उच्च और प्रकाशमान तत्वों को वहाँ प्रचारित किया जाना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत से कागजात और किताबें विदेशों में भेजी जाती हैं। लेकिन उनको वहाँ कोई पढ़ता नहीं है। यदि उनके स्थान पर छोटी-छोटी पुस्तिकाएँ छपवा कर वहाँ भेजी जायें तो हमारी संस्कृति के प्रचार के साथ साथ भारत की गरिमा भी उससे बढ़ सकती है। यह प्रचार जो हम करते हैं वह सच्चे विद्वानों और

जानकार लोगों के द्वारा करवाया जाना चाहिए। उनके जिम्मे यह काम सौंपा जाना चाहिए। मैंने सुना है एक सज्जन जो विदेश में है बहुत सा काम वह वहाँ कर रहे हैं और उनका सम्बन्ध यहाँ जो कैपसूल गाड़ा गया है और जिसके बारे में इस सदन में प्रश्न भी उठा था उस से था। जिनके द्वारा हमारे इतिहास को इस प्रकार से विकृत किया गया हो वह हमारा सच्चा प्रतिनिधि नहीं हो सकता है।

बहुत से भारतीय विदेशों में रह रहे हैं। उनके बारे में बहुत सुन्दर शब्दों का प्रयोग हमारे विदेश मंत्री के द्वारा किया गया है। उन भारतीयों के संगठन विदेशों में जहाँ वे रह रहे हैं अभी तक नहीं बन पाए हैं। किसी भी विदेशी दूतावास ने इसके बारे में प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। अभी भी वहाँ अलग अलग गुटों में बंटे हुए हैं। भारत के दक्षिण से कोई वहाँ गया है तो दक्षिण वाले जितने लोग हैं उन्होंने अपना अलग से गुट बना लिया है और उत्तर से गए हैं तो उत्तर वालों ने अपने अलग से गुट बना लिए हैं इनमें आपस में न सहयोग की भावना होती है और न ही समन्वय की भावना होती है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि दूतावासों के जरिए इस प्रकार के भारतीयों के संगठन बनाए जाने चाहिए।

मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्रों से एक और जानकारी मिली है। आपको भी होगी। जो भारतीय लोग विदेशों में रह रहे हैं वे साल दो साल में एक बार हिन्दुस्तान आना चाहते हैं, अपने रिश्तेदारों को मिलने के लिए यदि विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीयों का यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में सम्मेलन बुलाया जाए वर्ष में एक बार तब मेरी स्पष्ट जानकारी में यह आया है कि वे

[श्री निमल चन्द्र जे]

अपने खर्च से यहां आने के लिए तैयार हैं। यदि वे अपने खर्च से यहां आएंगे यहां जो सम्मेलन होगा उसमें भाग लेंगे तो अपने देश की संस्कृति के साथ उनका लगाव बना रहेगा और इससे हमें बहुत लाभ मिल सकता है। जो विदेशों में गए हुए हैं वे दो कारणों से गए हैं एक तो यहां उनके पेट भरने के साधन नहीं थे और वे बाहर चले गए और वहां से यह प्रचार करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आदमी भूखा मरता है या फिर ऐसे लोग गए हैं जो यहां की संस्कृति में नहीं पले बल्कि विदेशी वातावरण में पले हैं और इस वास्ते ठीक ढंग से उन पर भारतीय संस्कृति की छाप नहीं पड़ पाई है। मैं समझता हूं कि भारतीयों को यदि यहां बुलाकर प्रतिवर्ष उनका एक सम्मेलन किया जाए तो वे अपने खर्च से यहां आने के लिए तैयार हैं और यहां से वापिस जाकर हम उन्हें जो मार्ग दर्शन देंगे उसके आधार पर वे वहां कार्रवाई करेंगे।

विदेशी समाचारपत्रों का रुख हमारे अनुकूल हो, उनका रुझान हमारी तरफ हो हमें इसका भी प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। इसके बहुत से तरीके हो सकते हैं। एक यह हो सकता है कि हम ऐसे पत्रों को जो हमारे प्रति थोड़ी बहुत सहानुभूति रखने हैं, जो विज्ञापन हम देते हैं उनमें से कुछ उनको दें। अगर उनकी सहानुभूति हमारे प्रति बढ़ती है तो वे हमारे बारे में सच्ची खबरें छापेंगे।

ये कुछ सुझाव थे जो मैं विदेश मंत्री तक पहुंचाना चाहता था ताकि विदेश मंत्रालय का वह पुनर्विचार कर सकें और अच्छे ढंग से कार्यवाही हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कार्यवाही धन्यवाद देता हूं और अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the foreign policy of India has all along been practically and basically a policy of non-alignment. Indeed it is a policy inherent in the circumstances of India. It is a policy in consonance with the past, thinking of India. It is a policy also in accordance with and in tune with the needs of India and the whole world. The policy has stood the test of time. We know very well, and facts stand testimony to this simple truth, that the natural corollary of non-alignment is non-interference. This generates mutual confidence necessary for peaceful co-existence, which in turn manifests itself in active and fruitful cooperation in trade, commerce, cultural exchanges and the like. I must, therefore, congratulate the government on its decision to adhere to this policy of non-alignment. Indeed, I must say that the Minister for External Affairs was echoing the voice of the entire nation when he said that the policy of non-alignment was not the policy of an individual or a party but it was a policy that emerged out of national consensus.

Since the time Janata Government assumed office, two major areas of speculation were the Indo-Soviet relations and Indo-Arab relations. Government indeed lost no time in assuring one and all that the support of India will always be there for the cause of the Arabs. The Government must be congratulated on this, which is in consonance with all canons of international justice.

Taking a broad perspective of the overall foreign policy of India, two pronouncements of our Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, stand out very prominently. In one of his press conferences, the Prime Minister is reported to have said, that India was not interested in developing nuclear weapons. This is well said. But unfortunately, he is reported to have added that unless it was absolutely necessary, there should be no peaceful

explosion or even explosion for peaceful research work. I am constrained to remark that this pronouncement ignores national interests, though it may meet with the requirements of the foreign policy of the USA. It is well known that the USA has a nuclear agreement with India which stipulates that the material supplied by the USA must not be utilised for anything except for peaceful purposes. But since May, 1974 when India was successful in making a peaceful nuclear explosion, the USA had been anxious to re-write this agreement. It is rather unfortunate that a loose remark by our Prime Minister in one of his unguarded moments gives an opportunity to the USA to actively seek to re-write this agreement to do away with explosions even for peaceful purposes or for research to utilise the nuclear energy for the betterment of the nation and the world.

Sir, the Prime Minister has also remarked in one of his Press conferences, that India would not have any special relationship with any country; and that the foreign policy of India would be a policy of proper or genuine non-alignment. I am constrained to remark that in this pronouncement of the Prime Minister, clearly discernible is a step towards Washington, though it seeks to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union. I must urge upon the government that our policy of non-alignment cannot be divorced from the stark realities of national and international situations.

I have also to draw the attention of the government to a few other important matters. During recent years, there has been a stupendous increase in applications for passports. Consequently, there is an imminent need to strengthen the staff and increase the space in our regional passport offices. This is absolutely necessary in order to avoid any delay and to see that no hardships are caused to our applicants. This is true of all regional passport offices and specially those

at Bombay and Ernakulam. Government should not grudge additional staff or more space to these regional passport offices, because they have been making a significant contribution to our exchequer.

I may place a few figures before the House. During the year 1975, the revenues earned by the regional passport offices were to the extent of Rs. 162 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 58 lakhs, yielding a surplus of Rs. 104 lakhs. In 1976, the revenues increased to Rs. 213 lakhs, while the expenditure remained at almost the same level, viz., Rs. 61 lakhs, yielding a surplus of Rs. 152 lakhs. I must therefore, impress upon the government the need to provide without any reluctance, for increased staff and space in these regional passport offices.

I must also draw the attention of the government to the hardships faced by the applicants for obtaining endorsements for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrein and Oman as well. I must emphasize that these hardships do not fit in with the genuine desire to promote economic and commercial ties between India and Arab countries. Every effort should be made in order to see that no hardship is caused in securing these passports. Let Indo-Arab cooperation move rapidly; and if this cooperation is to move rapidly, all these obstacles and impediments should be removed.

Sir, before I conclude I must protest against the persistent increase in the Haj fares. This year also there has been an increase of Rs. 300/- in the Haj fares. Almost every year there is an increase. In 1971, the deck class fare was Rs. 600/-. It increased in 1972 to Rs. 700/-; in 1973 to Rs. 800/-; in 1974 to Rs. 900/- and then again in December 1974 to Rs. 1350/-; in 1975 to Rs. 1500/-; and in 1976 again to Rs. 1650/-. Now once again we have this unjustified increase of Rs. 300/- this year. There is widespread resentment against this attitude. Is this rise because the

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

Mughal Lines holds a monopoly of carrying the Haj pilgrims? I must also say that the services rendered to the Haj pilgrims is most inefficient and very troublesome. This is the state of affairs of the services rendered to the Haj pilgrims by the Mughal Lines. I do not know whether the Ministry of Shipping had consulted the Ministry of External Affairs in the matter of fares and, if so, what has been the attitude of the Ministry of External Affairs. I must appeal to the Minister of External Affairs to come to the rescue of the Haj pilgrims in their miserable plight and see to it that their hardship is mitigated. With these words, and thanking you for giving me this much of time, I conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, it is too early to know the full picture of the foreign policy of the new Minister. I can only say that he should behave like a Chanakya. I am saying this because there are same doubts in our minds. We notice that certain unqualified statements were made, which are unbecoming of a Foreign Minister. Both the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister have said that "genuine non-alignment" will be followed. Then, certain doubts were expressed on that side. I would like to refer to the statement of a front line Janata leader, Shri H. V. Kamath, who said on the 14th in Nagpur that the non-alignment policy towards Israel is "utter stupidity". A man like Shri Kamath should not have used such words. I have heard his speech also. His policy of tooting the pro-Israel line will be a departure from the statements made by both the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister.

I will quote certain events which took place recently to show how the Anglo-American Ambassadors forcibly established themselves in Palestine and Jews from all over the

world were made to migrate to the new State of Israel in 1948. The result was that the overwhelming majority of the Arab Muslims was reduced to meagre minority.

The non-alignment policy which has been established by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, invented by India, should be respected for all times. This is a Congress policy, and you have to take the teachings of the Congress Policy, because you have no policy at all.

Non-alignment does not mean neutrality for right or wrong, justice and injustice. Our support for the Arabs is based on truth and justice. If we do not support the Arabs, we will not be doing justice to the foreign policy of India, pursued right from the time of Nehru till today. The Arabs supported India in her freedom struggle, in the non-alignment movement and in the Goa crisis. The Arabs brought many facilities to India through the Suez Canal. Further, our oil interests should not be ignored. Therefore, I would repeat that the non-alignment movement should be based on justice and truth. Therefore, any departure from this policy will be suicidal to the new Minister. The Janata Government should not deviate from the policy successfully pursued by the previous Government and appreciated by the entire world. The Janata Party neither understands foreign policy, nor controls its hotch-potch constituents in their functioning. Its constituents have been anti-socialist, anti-Soviet, pro-American, pro-Israeli, anti-Arab in understanding the history of the Palestine question. From the statements of Shri Subramaniam Swamy and Shri Jethmalani it appears that they are still not completely emotionally integrated with the Janata Party. That is how I feel.

Shri Vajpayee has stated very strongly that they are following the

non-aligned policy. There is no other option for them except to follow the Congress tradition of non-alignment which has been appreciated all over the world. I hope the contradictions within the Janata Party will not create confusion.

The change of world opinion towards Indian foreign policy of the last several years is due to a national approach of the previous Congress Government, and it is an important factor in bringing a change in the Western attitude and rapid increase of India's prestige in the Afro-Asian countries. India is now looked upon as a major power centre in its own right having emerged stronger from the retaliations of the recent developments which the Afro-Asian nations did towards Indian policy, created an improvement in relations with India by some of the big Powers. India's identification with the struggle for racial equality and freedom by South African States increased her prestige in the international scene. We in India can therefore play our rightful role to shape the course of international events.

I repudiate the charge that the foreign policy followed by the previous Government has downgraded our country in the world. On the other hand, it has brought us the highest respect. Even the previous Government's action of anti-smuggling operations and other economic programmes created a good atmosphere in the neighbouring countries, strengthening solidarity on the economic front, resulting in improving our international image. You do not want to fight the smugglers, you only want to sprinkle Ganga water on them.

India is fortunate to have close links with Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and

other developing countries of the world. Therefore, third-world co-operation is very much directed towards India not only for obtaining advanced Indian technology as a cheap cost, but also for economic assistance for their prosperity.

17 hrs.

The recent five-day ministerial conference co-ordinating non-aligned countries reflects disappointment at lack of progress in the North-South dialogue in Paris, at the failure of UNCTAD in sponsoring Geneva negotiations for the establishment of a common front under the integrated programme for commodities. It is an indication that rich nations are opposing the consolidation of the development of the non-aligned movement on the economic front. They are irritating the poor with their delaying tactics. The rich are also reluctant to coordinate on economic order and its equilibrium among the comity of nations. Therefore, this is a very important aspect for India to develop as the third force and create a new economic order in the comity of nations with the support of non-aligned countries. But what is the attitude of this Government? Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Morarji Desai recently went to attend the Commonwealth Conference. What have you done there when class and race segregation and colour segregation is being perpetrated on Indian nationals there. It has been reported in the 'Guardian' that Sikhs and Bengalis are treated in an inhuman way using force, causing death. There are a number of incidents. What was the talk that was held between Morarji Desai and British authorities? Did you not protest? Did you issue any statement on this issue? This is one of the important aspects. Even in African countries the white minority has created an atmosphere of tension. It is a lesson to the whole world. Therefore, there is nothing

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

which goes to the credit of the present Minister but his policies are put to test and we have to see what policies he will evolve now.

In regard to Diego Garcia, the whole country and even the previous Government took up the issue in order to see that all the non-aligned countries should consolidate on this issue and organise a real protest against this naval base. But what did you do? I think, when you visited, you did not even talk on this issue at all. It is a most important issue. When our country's sovereignty is in jeopardy, when espionage activities are going on by the imperialist forces, it does not mean that imperialist powers should not be antagonised by our policy.

Regarding Indo-Soviet treaty, we should see the spirit behind it—the spirit of living in peaceful co-existence, cooperation and understanding among the comity of nations. I want that the present Government should come out with a categorical statement on this issue. I hope, this would be taken note of.

Regarding passport facility at Bangalore, now all the people have to go to Madras. The activities have been extended. Even relations have been established with the Gulf countries. Many people are going there in exchange of trade and other things. I suppose, my hon. friends from Kerala also are asking for another branch of the Passport office. We have been asking for it for a long time. I do not know why it has not been opened. A branch of the Passport office should be located in Bangalore. I hope, the new Minister of External Affairs would agree to that and sanction a passport office in Bangalore.

With these words, I conclude.

डा० सुशीला नाथर (भासी): समापन महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो मांगें रखी हैं, उनके समर्थन में खड़ी हुई हूँ और इस सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहती हूँ।

हमारे भाई श्री लकप्पा ने बड़े जोरों से कहा कि नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट की नीति है। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट का ये जिज्ञास कर रहे हैं, उसने नान-एलाइनमेंट की बहुत क्षति पहुँचाई है। वे एक तरफ इतना झुक गये कि नान-एलाइनमेंट केवल नाम के वास्ते रह गयी। नान-एलाइनमेंट की जो नीति अपनायी गयी है, वह हम सब के द्वारा बनाई गई थी और केवल इन सामने वाले लोगों के द्वारा ही नहीं बनाई गई थी। नेहरू जी के जमाने में गांधी जी के मार्गदर्शन में वह नीति तैयार हुई थी और उस नीति के ऊपर आज हम लोग जो इधर बैठे हैं, पूरी ईमानदारी से कायम रहना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम सही प्रकार की नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति चाहते हैं और प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट की आज तक की नान-एलाइनमेंट की नाम के वास्ते जो नीति रही है, उस को नहीं चाहते। इसलिए वे हमें इस को अपने दिमाग में निकाल दें कि उनकी प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट ने यह नीति चलाई थी और उसी नीति पर हम लोग चल रहे हैं या चलना चाहते हैं। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम किसी भी देश की उपेक्षा करना चाहते हैं। हम सभी देशों के साथ मैत्री रखना चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि शान्ति की भावना सारे संसार में स्थापित हो ताकि सब लोग आगे बढ़ सकें और विकास कर सकें। हमारी नीति है :

लोकाः समस्ताः सुखिनो भवन्तु

यही हमारे राष्ट्र के ऋषि-मुनियों ने शुरू से कहा था और उसी आधारशिला पर हम अपनी विदेश नीति रखना चाहते हैं लेकिन अपनी विदेश नीति में हम अपने देश

के हित को जरूर आगे रखना चाहते हैं। सभी देश रखते हैं और हम भी उसी रास्ते पर चलना चाहते हैं। इस दृष्टि से हमारे जो अड़ोस-पड़ोस के देश हैं, उनको हमें अधिक महत्व देना है। हमें खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार उस दिशा में आगे बढ़े रही है। अभी तक कुछ ऐसी विचारधारा रही है कि यूरोप, अमेरिका, रूस और पश्चिम की तरफ के जो बड़े बड़े देश हैं उनको ज्यादा महत्व मिलता रहा है। वहां पर राजदूत भी जो भेजे गये हैं वे अधिक से अधिक अनुभवी हों और अधिक से अधिक योग्य हों, यह देखा गया है। वे जाना भी उधर ही पसन्द करते रहे हैं और जो आजू-बाजू के देश हैं उनमें जाना वे पसन्द नहीं करते थे। यह मनोवृत्ति बदलनी चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक अनुभवी और योग्य राजदूतों को आसपास के पड़ोसी देशों में भजा जाए और उनको अधिक महत्व दिया जाए, यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

अभी अरब और इजरायल की बात हुई। हम अरब देशों के साथ मैत्री रखना चाहते हैं और रख रहे हैं, मगर इसके साथ हम यह भी जरूर चाहते हैं कि अरब देश भी उस मैत्री की कद्र करें और जैसा कि पिछली हुकूमत के जमाने में हुआ कई जगहों पर अरब देशों की ओर से हमारी उपेक्षा की गई, हमारे लोगों की बैसी उपेक्षा भविष्य में न हो। यह देख लिया जाये। इस की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी जरूर ध्यान दें, ऐसा मेरा नम्र निवेदन है। इजरायल ने अरब देशों की जिस जमीन पर कब्जा किया है उसको वह छोड़े यह हमारी नीति शुरू से रही है और आज भी है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि उस छोटे से देश ने जो विकास किया है, जो नए प्रयोग किये हैं विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, खेती में, सिंचाई में, वे कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं और उससे हम बहुत कुछ सीख सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा होगा यदि हम इजरायल की उपेक्षा न करें। आज तक जो हमने उस देश की उपेक्षा की है, उस में कुछ परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। हम अरबों के साथ दोस्ती रखें लेकिन

इजरायल की उपेक्षा न करें। इजरायल को भी भूलें नहीं। कितने सताए हुए और कितने पीड़ित लोग उस देश में गए हैं, क्यों गए हैं, किन परिस्थितियों में गए हैं वह सब हम भूल नहीं सकते। उन्होंने जो महान कार्य किया है बंजर और डेजर्ट एरिया को मरसब्ज किया है, उसकी हम कद्र करें और उनसे हम कुछ सीखने की कोशिश करें।

अफ्रीका के देशों की तरफ भी हमारी विशेष तवज्जह जानी चाहिये। खुशी की बात है कि विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में लंदन में कहा है कि हम उन देशों के साथ हैं जो एपार्थाइड के शिकार हैं, रंगभेद की नीति के शिकार हैं, और दक्षिण अफ्रीका का हम इस मामले में पूरी तरह विरोध करते हैं। रंगभेद के दिन समाप्त हो रहे हैं। यह चीज बहुत दिन तक चल नहीं सकती। हमारी सरकार को इस गिरते हुए घर को, रंगभेद की इमारत को जोर का धक्का लगाना चाहिए ताकि यह कलंक नेजी से समाप्त हो। दुनिया में एक रंग के नहीं बल्कि रंग बिरंगे लोग हैं और सब का हम समान करना है, सबको इज्जत देनी है, सब को विकास के अवसर देने हैं। सब को बराबरी का स्थान मिलना चाहिये। यह बराबरी का स्थान सब को मिल सके इसके लिए हमें सतत प्रयत्न करना होगा।

चीन से हम जरूर दोस्ती रखें। उसके साथ हमारे सम्बंधों में कुछ सुधार भी हुआ है, यह खुशी की बात है। मगर हमारी सरकार को चाहिये कि वह यह स्पष्ट कर दे कि हमारी जमीन के जिस हिस्से पर उसने कब्जा किया था और जिसको अब न्यूट्रल या नोमैन्स लैंड कुछ इस प्रकार से रखने की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है, वह जमीन हमारी है। इस चीज को हम भूलें नहीं। हम अपनी जमीन जरूर वापिस चाहते हैं और उसके ऊपर चीन का अधिकार नहीं रहना चाहिये। जैसे चीन अपने अधिकारों के लिए रूस से लड़ रहा है उसी तरह से चीन को यह भी समझना चाहिये कि भारत भी अपने अधिकारों

[डा० सशीला नायर]

को भूल नहीं सकता है, अपने दायित्व से पीछे नहीं हट सकता है। हमें दोस्ती चाहिये लेकिन स्वाभिमान के साथ, अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा करते हुए हम उससे दोस्ती चाहते हैं और दूसरे दुनिया के राष्ट्रों के साथ भी इसी आधार पर दोस्ती चाहते हैं।

एक बात मैं पहले कह चुकी हूँ और फिर कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे दूतावासों को भारतीय नागरिकों के साथ विदेशों में निकट का सम्बन्ध रखना चाहिये और वे ज्यादा भारतीय नागरिकों का इस्तेमाल करे अपने देश की नीति और अपने देश के बारे में विदेशी लोगों को जानकारी देने के लिए। जो जानकारी वहाँ के नागरिकों को भारतीय दूतावासों या सरकारी नौकरों और अफसरों के माध्यम से दी जाती है, उसको वे लोग शंका की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। जो जानकारी सामान्य विद्यार्थी या साधारण हमारे देश के लोग वहाँ के नागरिकों को देते हैं, परम्पर मित्रता के वातावरण में देते हैं, उस पर वे ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं। इसके साथ साथ अच्छा साहित्य और सामग्री भी तैयार की जानी चाहिये और उसको पर्याप्त मात्रा में भारतीय नागरिकों को, विद्यार्थियों को तथा अन्य जो लोग भारत में मित्रता रखना चाहते हैं उनको दी जानी चाहिये। वे लोग एक तरफ तो भारतीय संस्कृति के बारे में पुरानी चीजों के बारे में जानकारी चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर हम जो आगे आगे बढ़े हैं, हमने जो विकास किया है, देशकी हमारी जो नीतियाँ हैं, हमारी विचारधारा है, उसकी जानकारी भी लेना चाहते हैं। इसके बारे में, एट्रैक्टिव और रोचक साहित्य तैयार किया जाए और पर्याप्त मात्रा में विदेशों में भेजा जाए ताकि भारत के बारे में जो विदेशों में गलत-फहमियाँ हैं, उन को दूर किया जा सके।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely happy today to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry

of External Affairs. The speech which preceded today's debate and which was made by the Minister of External Affairs was as if, after many years of warm days, hot summer, a fresh shower had been thrown on us. We had been thinking for many years whether this country would really be able to put up an image of its own based on its own genius, based on its own needs, and whether this image would be effectively reflected through the foreign policy. I am happy to say that the Minister of External Affairs, within the short time that he has had, has been able to do that.

The policy announcement made by the Foreign Minister in his speech has to be specially welcomed as it comes after the Emergency. During the Emergency the entire foreign policy was tilted to be used in such a way that it went against the basic tenets, basic postulates, basic values which we had espoused for many years. Therefore, I would welcome this as a forward-looking, dynamic and unalloyed foreign policy. Indeed, genuinely, it is a genuine foreign policy....

AN HON. MEMBER: What is genuinely genuine?

SHRI S. KUNDU: A foreign policy is, no doubt, a projection of internal policies. Now, after this era of Emergency when you have complete freedom and liberty, this foreign policy is indeed a dynamic one, and it presents an image of strength and stability based on our sound democratic traditions. While I say this, I must point out that my friends on the Opposite have not learnt any lesson as yet. They get scared when the word 'genuine' is used; they raise their eye-brows. Because, all along, they practised a foreign policy which they called non-aligned but which was, in a sense, very much aligned; it was like the leaning tower of Pisa in Rome; while they went about saying that

it was non-aligned, they always used to lean to one side or the other...

AN HON. MEMBER: They were leaning only to one side.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Yes; they always leaned to one side. Not only that, their policy smacked of opportunism. When they went to Moscow, they would say that bombing of North Vietnam by the USA was bad. But when they came to Washington, in the Johnson area, they would agree with their difficulties; the then Administration of Johnson would explain that due to certain difficult situations, they had to resort to bombing, and these people would say, 'Yes; we understand your difficulties'. This was their type of non-alignment. Their non-alignment had always a chit or a certificate from a certain power block; their non-alignment had always a pat on the back by certain powers. But this non-alignment, as I said, is completely unalloyed and genuine and it is therefore a genuine non-alignment.

Therefore, it is with anguish that I say that the Congress Party and even their fellow travellers showed a bewildering reluctance to discard their dogmas and showed a tenacity in sticking to their pet prejudices. I hope they have now realised that it is time to give up this sort of dogmas and prejudices.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Having said this, I would like to refer to the Report. Earlier, the Reports were just mechanical productions about events and things. I remember that when I was in the Fourth Lok Sabha, on scanning some of the Reports I found that they only carried stories about the Government having sent missions to Nepal to prepare protocols and having sent

two patrol teams to Nepal and such other places. While I agree that this Report is definitely a better one than those of the past, I think there is still further scope for improvement now that those brilliant gentlemen of this Ministry beginning with Kauls and Singhs have gone. I find that there is no mention in this report as to how the External Affairs Ministry functioned during the Emergency. During the Emergency the External Affairs Ministry was completely turned into a propaganda Ministry, a Ministry to spread lies around the world. I would draw attention to a few lines here in this Report. It is said that the visit of the Deputy Minister of External Affairs to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Philippines was aimed at promoting friendly ties with those countries and exploring avenues of economic and cultural cooperation. I can tell you that during the Emergency the emissaries were sent out not to develop friendly ties but to spread lies and slanders.

I remember that once the then Deputy Foreign Minister was in Hongkong and the then Prime Minister of Australia was touring China and, while in China, the latter made a reference to India. Immediately, our brave Deputy Minister came out with a statement condemning the fact that while in China he was criticising India. Then somebody smuggled out a letter from jail (and it appeared in the *Statesman*) pointing out that our Deputy Minister also, while he was abroad, that is in Hongkong, was criticising the Prime Minister of Australia, saying that he had made some statement in China. So, these sort of self-contradictions are there.

I also remember that, during the Emergency, another Minister—the Minister of State for Home—went to Mexico and when the Press people asked him how many prisoners

[Shri S. Kundu]

there were, he would not name them but just told them that there were very few. When they followed them and insisted on an answer, he told them that many had left and only terrorists were there behind the bars. I wrote a letter to that Minister from the jail saying that while Kundu, Madhu Dandavate, George and others could be terrorists, what about Morarji Desai? Could anybody conceive in this world that he, who was 82, was a terrorist? I would very much wish that there should have been a realistic presentation of the period of emergency.

Another thing that I would like to ask is, why this Ministry has not used the words 'genuine non-alignment' in the report. It seems that this department is still suffering from the hang-over of the thirty years of Congress rule.

We have a legion of diplomatic missions, but hardly any diplomat. We have missions, but the missionary spirit is lacking there. The accusation against our embassies outside, sometimes rightly and sometimes wrongly, is that these are just like sleeping guys. Our embassies do not reflect the hopes and aspirations of our people and they do not reflect the real problems of India. I think, they should not be blamed for this, it is perhaps mostly due to some sort of bad policies which have been formulated here and they were victims of those bad policies.

I would tell you a story based on my personal experience. In 1956, I went to Bandung to attend the Asian-African Students' Conference. There were 200 delegates from 28 countries of Asia and Africa. Most of them are now in very important positions in their respective countries. After the conclusion of the seven-day conference, all of them were taken by a special coach to

the Chinese embassy and they were treated very lavishly till early morning. Next day, we went to our embassy; the First Secretary was there and the Ambassador was absent. We requested him: Why don't you invite these boys and give them *sharbat* and *supari*. He said: "Do not bother, Mr. Kundu and others, in this country, Nehru and Gandhi are already in the hearts of the people; there is no need of *pan* and *sharbat*." What happened after 1956? From 1962 till the emergency was lifted, we have not got that image to stand erect in the comity of nations and support those nations who are toiling to be free, to be liberated to acquire a place of honour in the comity of nations. I sincerely hope that the hon. Minister will now see that the genuine non-alignment policy is really carried through to its logical conclusion.

श्री किशोर लाल (पूर्व दिल्ली): प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर । विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो रिपोर्ट यहाँ पर दी है वह सही रिपोर्ट नहीं है । एमर्जेंसी के दौरान फारेन मिनिस्ट्री के आफिसर्स ने मिशन को ऐसे केबल्स और चिट्ठियाँ भेजी हैं जिनमें उन्होंने हमारे इंडिविडुअल्स और पार्लिटिशियन्स को डेनिग्रेट किया है । उसके मुताबिक कोई रिपोर्ट उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में डाली नहीं है । इससे जितना डिस्कशन अभी तक हुआ वह सब यूज़लेस हो जाता है । इन के दम्नर की इस तरह की मारी फाइलों की फोटो स्टेट कापी अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ । उसके अन्दर उन्होंने कैसी लैंग्वेज यूज की है वह आप देखें । बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के लिए उसमें यह लैंग्वेज यूज की है कि जगजीवन राम is a traitor of the country. इस तरह के केबल्स यहाँ दिये गये हैं और मिशन को चिट्ठियाँ लिखी गई हैं । इसके अन्दर अगर आप जायें तो आपको पता चलेगा, कि यह फारेन मिनिस्ट्री थी या कोई और मिनिस्ट्री थी या कोई काकस

इसमें फंक्शन कर रहा था
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. In the name of point of order, if you want to make a speech, it is not proper. Everybody can do it. It is not the exclusive privilege of the hon. Member.

Shri Vajpayee.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस चर्चा में जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है मैं उनके प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। मोटे तौर पर इस चर्चा में विदेश नीति के प्रश्न पर एक आम सहमति उभरी है। जैसा कि डा० हेनरी आस्टिन ने कहा विदेश नीति एक राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिये, किसी दल विशेष की नीति नहीं। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि मेरे मित्र लक्ष्मण ने उनकी बात का समर्थन नहीं किया।

मुझे याद है जब मैं 1957 में पहली बार इस सदन में निर्वाचित होकर आया था, प्रधान मंत्री के पद पर श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू विराजमान थे, वे हमारे विदेश मंत्री भी थे, उस समय मैंने अपने एक भाषण में कहा था कि यदि स्वाधीनता के बाद और कोई पार्टी भी शासन में आती है तो वह भी गुटों से अलग रह कर स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति पर चलने के अलावा और कोई नीति नहीं अपना सकती। अब इस नीति को अगर हम एक पार्टी की नीति के रूप में पेश करना चाहेंगे तो हम इस नीति की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाएंगे नहीं, उसकी गरिमा को घटाने के ही दोषी होंगे। लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि श्री रामेश्वर राव ने विदेश नीति के क्षेत्र में प्रतिपक्ष के समर्थन का आश्वासन दिया है। मेरा भी यह निरन्तर प्रयास होगा कि अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति और उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत की नीति का निर्धारण करते समय प्रतिपक्ष को और सदन के और भी इलों को विश्वास में लूँ।

1027 L.S.—11.

सचमुच में विदेश नीति के सवाल पर देश की संसद् में, बुद्धिजीवियों में, विश्वविद्यालयों में, पत्रकारों में निरन्तर चर्चा चलती रहनी चाहिये। यह प्रश्न पूछा गया है और मैं भी कभी-कभी अपने हृदय से यह प्रश्न पूछता हूँ—नई सरकार बनी है, इस सरकार से यह आशा की जा सकती है कि वह एक नई नीति का निर्धारण करेगी। क्या हम हर मामले में पुरानी नीति पर चलेंगे या हम सर्वथा नई नीति का अवलम्बन करेंगे? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि विदेश नीति के मामले में निरन्तरता यानी कन्टी-न्यूइटी और परिवर्तन यानी चेंज—इनके बीच में लगातार वाद-विवाद, कशमकश चलती रहनी चाहिये। कोई नीति जड़ नहीं हो सकती है, कोई नीति परिस्थितियों से आगे न बढ़ कर भी नहीं चल सकती है। मेरा प्रयत्न होगा कि बदली हुई परिस्थिति में भारत की विदेश नीति की आधारभूत मान्यताओं का कायम रखते हुए हम उसे एक ऐसी गतिशीलता प्रदान करें जो न केवल हमारे हितों का संरक्षण करे, लेकिन विश्व की सन्तुष्टि और विश्व की समृद्धि के साथ भी मेल खाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस चर्चा में अलग-अलग मुद्दों को उठाया गया है। मैं उन सब मुद्दों का उत्तर देना चाहूंगा, यदि आपकी घण्टी मुझे बीच में डोकने का काम न करे। यह बात कही गई है और मेरे मित्र श्री कामथ ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया है। वे इस सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं और बड़ा अध्ययन और अध्यवसाय करने के बाद ही वे अपनी बात को कहते हैं, उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है कि जो बजट एंटी-मेट्स है, उनमें जून, 1977 और मार्च, 1977 के अनुमानों में अन्तर क्यों है? यह अन्तर किसी भूल का परिणाम नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के आदेशानुसार हमने खर्च में कमी करने का प्रयत्न किया और उसके अनुसार ये परिवर्तन हुए हैं। बजटरी-

[श्री प्रटल बिहारी बाजपयी]

रिक्वायरमेंट्स 123.40 करोड़ रुपये से घटाकर 111.65 करोड़ रुपये पर लाये गये हैं, कुछ अन्य खर्चों में भी कमी की गई है, इसी कारण उन्हें अन्तर दिखाई देता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि विदेशों में हम दूतावासों के लिए, राजदूतों के निवासों के लिए सम्पत्ति क्यों खरीद रहे हैं ? मेरा निवेदन है कि मुझे शिकायत है—यह सम्पत्ति पहले क्यों नहीं खरीदी गई । किराये बढ़ रहे हैं, बढ़ते हुए किराये देने की स्थिति में हम नहीं हैं । जहां आज से 5—10 साल पहले सम्पत्ति खरीद ली गई, राजदूतावासों के लिए भवन प्राप्त कर लिये गये, वहां इस समय थोड़े खर्चों में काम चल रहा है । अभी भी देर नहीं हुई है—हमें विदेश नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राजदूतावास रखने होंगे, उनके लिये भवन आवश्यक हैं, इसलिए केवल दो ही विकल्प हैं कि हम किराये के भवन लें या एक बार व्यय करके भवन खरीद लें और बाद में किराया देने के बोझ से बच जायें । लेकिन मैं इस बात को ध्यान में रखूंगा कि इसमें कहीं अपव्यय न हो और जो भवन लिया जाये वह फंक्शनल दृष्टि से उपयोगी हो । हमें शानो शोकन के पिछे नहीं भागना है इस बात को जरूर ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी प्रश्न खड़ा किया गया है कि भारत कामनवैल्य में क्यों है ? मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह कहना कि कामन-

वैल्य दासता का प्रतीक है, वर्तमान को समझने से इंकार करना है । कामनवैल्य का रूप बदल गया है । कामनवैल्य अब ब्रिटिश कामनवैल्य नहीं है । ब्रिटेन भी ऐसा ही सदस्य है जैसे कि अन्य सदस्य हैं । कामनवैल्य में 35 देश हैं जिन में से 32 देश डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज हैं, विकासशील देश हैं और वे सब गुटनिरपेक्ष देश हैं । उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से कामनवैल्य में रहने का निर्णय किया है । कामनवैल्य हमारे ऊपर कोई बन्धन नहीं लगाता । वह हमें एक ऐसा मंच प्रदान करता है, जहां हम मिल सकते हैं और अपनी समस्याओं के बारे में विचार-विनिमय कर सकते हैं । मैं इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि कामनवैल्य में सदस्य देश आपस में मिलकर तकनीकी सहायता एक दूसरे को देकर, औद्योगिक संस्थान स्थापित करके और प्रशिक्षित लोगों का उपयोग करके, बहुत काफी लाभ उठा रहे हैं और इस तरह से कामनवैल्य एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है । जब तक हमें लगता है कि वह उपयोगी है, हम कामनवैल्य में हैं । मुझे सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ जब एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री कामनवैल्य सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए गये थे, तो क्या उन्होंने वहां पर दक्षिण अफ्रीका के बारे में कोई मामला उठाया ? उठाया जरूर था । अगर वे समाचार पढ़ते हैं और गौर से पढ़ते हैं—वे इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं—तो वे ऐसा प्रश्न नहीं पूछते । दक्षिण अफ्रीका की मुक्ति के साथ साथ रोडेनिया, नैमिबिया, जिम्बाबवे और दक्षिण अफ्रीका में चलने वाले रंगभेद के विरुद्ध हम बीसियों साल से संघर्ष कर रहे हैं । महात्मा गांधी जी ने वहां पर सब से पहले संघर्ष का दिगुल बजाया था । हम नैतिक समर्थन दे रहे हैं, हम भौतिक समर्थन दे रहे हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ी तो भारत इससे भी आगे जाकर मुक्ति के संग्राम में अपना योग देने के लिए तैयार है ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Do you consider Gandhiji as the Father of the Nation?—

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, I do. Are you satisfied now?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Yes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I regard the President of India as Rashtrapati. When there can be Rashtrapati why there cannot be Rashtrapita? What is he talking about?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I know what I am talking about. You were an R.S.S. man.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am amazed and I am also ashamed, Sir,....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This observation is wrong. He is accusing someone who murdered Gandhiji. It was not an R.S.S. man. This has been stated categorically. This kind of a remark should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not be interrupted. He is making a speech. There is nothing wrong in that. He may please continue.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र प्रो० समर गुह ने चर्चा में इस बात का आग्रह किया है कि विदेश मंत्रालय को, सचमुच में पूरी सरकार को, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस द्वारा किये गये महान कार्यों और विशेषकर विदेशों में उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, उस की स्वीकृति देनी चाहिए और उसकी स्मृति को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, वह हम करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

जहां तक स्वर्गीय श्री बहादुर शाह जफर के अवशेषों को भारत में लाने का प्रश्न है,

यह मामला पहली बार नहीं उठा है। ऐसा करने के बारे में सरकार की ओर से कोई कठिनाई नहीं है लेकिन कुछ धार्मिक भावनाएं इस प्रश्न से जुड़ी हुई हैं और हम कोई भी ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहेंगे जिससे किसी को ठेस पहुंचे। (शब्दघान) इस बारे में सलाह ले ली गई है और फिर से सलाह ले ली जाएगी और हम लेना भी चाहेंगे। इस दिशा में जो भी आवश्यक कदम होगा, वह उठाया जाएगा। लेकिन इस समाधि का वह एक राष्ट्रीय रूप बन गया है। सभी जातियों के लोग वहां एकत्र होते हैं और अपनी श्रद्धा निवेदन करते हैं। भारत सरकार भी उसके रख रखाव में अपना योगदान दे रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का हल सब की सहमति से ही हो सकता है, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नया विवाद उठाना नहीं चाहिए।

प्रोफेसर समर गुह ने बंगला देश के उन वासियों का भी मामला उठाया जो स्वर्गीय शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान की निर्मम हत्या के बाद भारत की भूमि पर आश्रय लेने के लिए आए थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रातःकालिक भाषण में कहा था कि जो रिपोर्ट हमें मिली है, उसके आधार पर हमने जांच करायी थी। अगर मेरे मित्र उससे सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं तो हम और भी छानबीन कराने को तैयार हैं। कम से कम सरकार के इरादों के बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर उस नीति को अमल में लाते हुए कोई काम ऐसा हुआ है जिसकी जांच होनी आवश्यक हो तो उसका फंसला हो सकता है। हमारी इच्छा नहीं है कि किसी को उसकी राय के खिलाफ भारत छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया जाए। जो राजनीतिक आश्रय चाहते हैं हम उन्हें आश्रय देंगे।

श्री सौगत राय (बैरकपुर) : दो सौ आदमी मारे गये हैं।

श्री एम० राजवोपाल रेड्डी : बाजपेयी जी, जब दूसरे मुल्क हमारे लोगों को निकाल रहे हैं तो हम किसी दूसरे मुल्क के आदमी का अपने यहां क्यों रखें ?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, you are a senior Member of the House. "Vajpayee Ji" is not the way to address in Parliament. That is not the way to address even if you are to address the Chair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजनीतिक उत्प्रेरण में हमें हमें भारत के अंचल में प्रवेश देने के लिए जा आयेगे, भारत के द्वार उनके लिए सदा खुले रहेंगे। यह हमारे लिए नैतिक प्रश्न है, कूट-नैतिक प्रश्न नहीं है। श्री रेड्डी फिर खड़े हो रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The Minister is not yielding.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस सम्बन्ध में हम सदन में कोई माननीय सदस्य अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तो हम उनसे अवगत मिलने के लिए तैयार हैं। जो जानकारी इस सदन में नहीं दी जा सकती है उसके लिए अंग्रेज से मिला जा सकता है। हम किसी को कठिनाई में डालना नहीं चाहते। जो नीति अभी तक चली थी उसे भी सदन का समर्थन प्राप्त था। यदि नीति में परिवर्तन होता है तो उसके लिए भी हम सदन की सहमति लेना चाहेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: You are right that it is a delicate question. That cannot be discussed here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन जो भारत में यह रहे है, जैसा कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है, हम उन्हें अपनी मातृभूमि का प्रयोग भिन्न देशों के खिलाफ शत्रुतापूर्ण कार्यवाही करने के लिए कभी इजाजत नहीं देंगे।

यह बात जितनी दलाई लामा पर लागू होती है उतनी ही बंगला देश से आने वाले लोगों पर भी लागू होगी। मैं समझता हूं इस में कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Some people of your party do not like.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I will take care of them. What about your partymen?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My friend, Shri Bhattacharya, does not know what he is speaking about. (Interruptions).

But, Sir, before you go to the other point, please reply to my point regarding reception camps, one thousand repatriates are waiting in these so-called reception camps.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं अपने मित्र श्री समर गुहा की भावनाओं का आदर करता हूं। लेकिन एक बात उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि किसी राष्ट्र के प्रमुख के बारे में सदन में ऐसी बात कही जाए जो कि इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुकूल न हो और जो देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने वाली न हो तो क्या यह ठीक होगा।

श्री समर गुहा : ऐसा नहीं कहा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कभी कभी मैं विचार करता हूं कि भारत की विदेश नीति का आचार क्या होगा। मानवाधिकारों में हमारी आस्था है। हम चाहते हैं सारे संसार में मानवाधिकार प्रतिष्ठित हों। मानवाधिकारों का कहीं उल्लंघन हो तो हमें खोद मकना स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या दुनिया के अन्य देशों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध स्थापित करते समय केवल इसी प्रश्न का विचार होगा और देश के बाकी हिस्सों की उपेक्षा कर दी जाएगी? एक विदेश मंत्री के नाते मैं ऐसा नहीं कर सकता हूं। अगर मुझे सदन का विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं है तो मैं विदेश

मन्त्री नहीं रहूंगा। लेकिन राष्ट्र का हित सर्वोपरि है और राष्ट्र के हितों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमें हर प्रश्न को देखना होगा। मानवाधिकारों का प्रश्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में आया तो हम उसके पक्ष में बोले। लन्दन के कामन-वैलथ सम्मेलन में युगांडा में होने वाले अत्याचारों के विरुद्ध आवाज उठी और भारत ने अपना स्वर उसमें मिलाया। लेकिन डोन क्विकसोट की तरह से तलवार हाथ में लेकर हम हर एक विड मिल के पीछे दौड़ते चले जाएं यह बहुत बुद्धिमत्ता की नीति नहीं होगी। यह चीज भावनाओं को तो सन्तुष्ट कर सकती है लेकिन राष्ट्र के हितों का संवर्धन नहीं कर सकती है।

हम लोकतन्त्रवादी हैं। लोकतन्त्र की भारत में पुनर्स्थापना से भारत की प्रतिष्ठा भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन हमें ऐसे देशों के साथ भी मित्रता रखनी है जहाँ लोकतन्त्र नहीं है, जहाँ राजतन्त्र है, जहाँ सैनिक तानाशाही है। उन देशों के साथ परस्पर के हितों के आधार पर मित्रता होगी। देश के भीतर लोकतन्त्र विरोधी देशों के खिलाफ आवाज उठी। हमने कहा है कि नेपाल हमारा मित्र देश है और सरकार उसके घरेलू मामलों में दखल देना नहीं चाहती। लेकिन हम भारत में किसी को रोक नहीं सकते हैं कि वह यह मांग करे कि नेपाल में भी लोकतन्त्र होना चाहिये। यहां समाचार पत्र छापेंगे, रेडियो भी अब सरकार के शिकंजे में नहीं है। देश में कोई घटना होगी तो उसकी सही रिपोर्ट रेडियो देगा। लेकिन सरकार के नाते हमसे यह आशा नहीं की जानी चाहिये कि हम राष्ट्र के हितों, विश्व में अपनी आवश्यकताओं, आर्थिक विकास की जरूरतों, इन सब की उपेक्षा करके कोरी सिद्धान्तवादी विदेश नीति का अवलम्बन करें।

विदेश नीति में सिद्धान्तों के लिए स्थान है। गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति तटस्थता की नीति नहीं है। हम दक्षिण अफ्रीका, रोडेशिया,

नेमीबिया के बारे में तटस्थ नहीं रह सकते। स्वतन्त्रता और गुलामी का जहाँ प्रश्न है वहाँ हम स्वतन्त्रता के पक्ष में हैं। मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की भी हम निन्दा करेंगे। लेकिन हर बात को कहने का स्थान होता है, हर बात को कहने का तरीका होता है। मैंने गत चार महीनों में कुछ और न सीखा हो, मगर एक बात जरूर सीख ली है कि भारत की आवाज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर दृढ़ता के साथ प्रकट होनी चाहिये। मगर वह आवाज नरमी से व्यक्त होनी चाहिये। कठोर शब्द न तो हड्डियां तोड़ सकते हैं और न समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं। मैंने जल्दी सीख लिया इसके लिये मुझे बधाई दीजिये। और समर बाबू, आप भी थोड़े दिनों में सीख लेंगे मुझे पूरा विश्वास है।

■ अध्यक्ष जी, एक प्रश्न जो कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया है वह पासपोर्ट के बारे में है। मेरे मन्त्रालय का जहाँ जनता से सम्बन्ध होता है वह पासपोर्ट को लेकर ही है, और मैंने जब से दायित्व सम्हाला है मैं पासपोर्ट देने में जो देर हो रही है उसको कैसे कम किया जाय इसके बारे में लगातार विचार कर रहा हूँ। मैं स्वयं बम्बई के रीजनल पासपोर्ट आफिस में गया था, मैंने देखा कि स्टाफ कम है, जगह कम है, पासपोर्ट देने की प्रक्रिया जो मैंने नहीं बनायी, बल्कि जो मुझे परम्परा से प्राप्त है और जिसको मैं संक्षिप्त करना चाहूंगा, वह प्रक्रिया बड़ी जटिल है, दुरुह है, देर लगती है, उसमें भ्रष्टाचार के लिए गुंजाइश है। गांव में रहने वाला व्यक्ति जीविका के लिये किसी गल्फ देश में जाना चाहता है हम उसे जीविका दे नहीं सकते, मगर हम उसे पासपोर्ट भी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं क्योंकि पुलिस वैरिफिकेशन चाहिये। और गांव में पुलिस वैरिफिकेशन का क्या अर्थ है मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ। एक, एक महीने तक इसमें लोग परेशान होते हैं। अब मैंने अपने मन्त्रालय में बात की कि पुलिस वैरिफिकेशन की क्या जरूरत है? क्या आसमान टूट जायगा अगर बिना वैरिफिकेशन के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

भारत का नागरिक विदेश चला जाएगा ? मगर मैं एक व्यवस्था का भंग हो गया हूँ, मुझे सलाह को सुनना पड़ता है। मगर मैं इस प्रश्न पर सम्भीरता से विचार कर रहा हूँ कि पुलिस वैरिफिकेशन को किसी तरह से या तो पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दिया जाय या उसे इतना सरल कर दिया जाय कि वह लोगों के बाहर जाने में बाधक न बने।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और सवाल है। एन्डोसमेंट के लिये किसी डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी की जरूरत है। पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर यह काम क्यों नहीं कर सकता है ? डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी को ढूँढने के लिये केरल के आदमी को त्रिवेन्द्रम जाना पड़ता है। संसद् सदस्य जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हैं उन्हें हम यह अधिकार दे सकते हैं। मगर इसके लिये नियमों में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा और मुझे शायद आपकी भी मदद की जरूरत होगी। लेकिन मैं करना चाहता हूँ, ज्यादा स्टाफ बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ। हमने कुछ स्थाई लोग रखे हैं, मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से कह रहा हूँ कि आप हमें व्यक्ति दीजिये। अरे, भारत का नागरिक पासपोर्ट लेने आता है, कोई हमारे ऊपर एहसान करने नहीं आता है, उसका बुनियादी अधिकार है वह पासपोर्ट प्राप्त कर सके। उसको बेइज्जत होना पड़ता है, मैंने स्वयं बम्बई में देखा, गर्मी हो रही है, जगह नहीं, पीने का पानी नहीं। पासपोर्ट न हो गया जैसे कोई मारामारी का महोत्सव हो रहा है। अब मैं बड़ी जगह चाहता हूँ बम्बई के लिये। अहमदाबाद की कठिनाई मेरे सामने है। भोपाल में कोई कार्यालय नहीं है, मुझे मालूम है, लखनऊ आना पड़ता है। कर्नाटक के लोगों को पासपोर्ट लेने के लिये तमिलनाडु जाना पड़ता है। केरल में कोचीन में कार्यालय है। मगर उसमें भीड़ बढ़ रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जीविका के लिये लोग जाना चाहते हैं, उनका मार्ग हमें सुगम बनाना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि कुछ देशों से ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं, और जो भारतीय

चले जाते हैं उन्हीं से शिकायतें मिली हैं कि नौकरी की शर्तों में उनके साथ भेदभाव होता है। इसलिये पुरानी सरकार ने यह आदेश दिया था कि हम स्वीपर्स को नहीं जाने देंगे, हम दाई या नर्सों के जाने पर भी थोड़ी सी पाबन्दी लगायेंगे, कड़ाई बरतेंगे। अभी हमने अपने मिशनों को कहा है कि अगर भेदभाव होता है तो सचमुच में वह शिकायत की बात है और उसे दूर करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उसकी वजह से हम पासपोर्ट 6, 6 महीने न दें, यह ठीक नहीं है। सारी प्रक्रिया को सुधारने की जरूरत है। मैं सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक पासपोर्ट देने का काम सरल, सुगम नहीं बना दूंगा, भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त नहीं कर दूंगा, तब तक मैं ऐसा नहीं समझूंगा कि मेरा काम पूरा हुआ है और तब तक मैं चैन से नहीं बैठूंगा।

18.00 hrs.

विदेशों में जो प्रचार हो रहा है, उसका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए हमने एक समिति का गठन किया है। प्रचार प्रभावी और दलबन्दी से रहित होना चाहिये। भारत सरकार, भारत की नीति को उसके शुद्ध रूप में प्रस्तुत करेगी। प्रचार जिस देश में होता है उसका कुछ असर होता है, इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। मैं पुरानी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी के सदस्यों को कुछ शिकायतें हैं, मुझे भी बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं, लेकिन नई दिल्ली से जो सूचनाएँ गईं, उनका हमारे राजदूतों ने पालन किया। अगर किसी ने उन सूचनाओं से अलग हटकर कोई आपत्तिजनक आचरण किया है, तो उसकी जांच की जा सकती है, अतिक्रमण किया है तो उसके लिए भी जांच की जा सकती है, जवाब-तलब किया जा सकता है। लेकिन मोटे तौर पर मैंने देखा है कि 2-4 स्थानों

को छोड़कर, हमारे राजदूतावासों ने, जो सूचनायें यहां से गई, आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि कौसी सूचनायें गई होंगी, उन्हीं का पालन किया। उस समय तो सचमुच में सूचना मंत्रालय, प्रचार मंत्रालय बन गया था और विदेश मंत्रालय का प्रचार विभाग, जिसे पब्लिसिटी विभाग कहते हैं, वह सारी एमजेंसी को जस्टीफाई करने के लिए लगा दिया गया था। उसके लिये सत्य और असत्य का भी विचार नहीं किया गया, तथ्यों को तोड़ा-मरोड़ा गया और व्यक्तित्वों पर हमले किये गये। जो कुछ हुआ, वह ठीक नहीं हुआ, मगर जो बीत गई, वह बात गई। वर्तमान सरकार प्रचारतंत्र के साधन का उपयोग दल के लिए नहीं करेगी।

मेरे एक मित्र की शिकायत है, श्री रामेश्वर राव सदन में इस समय नहीं हैं, उन्होंने प्रारम्भ में इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया था। मैं रिपोर्ट का वाक्य उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :—

"The peaceful change of Government in March, 1977 following free and fair elections had a favourable international impact by projecting an image of strength and stability based on sound democratic traditions."

इस वाक्य पर उन्होंने आपत्ति की। मैं उनको आपत्ति समझ नहीं सका।

भारत में जिस शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से सत्ता का परिवर्तन हुआ है, उसे दुनिया के देशों ने पसन्द किया है। यह बात हमने अपने दल की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं की है, हमने भारत की प्रतिभा को उजागर करने के लिए की है। चुनाव और जगह भी हुये हैं, मगर भारत में दो वर्ष की कटुता के बाद शान्तिपूर्ण चुनाव हुये, सत्ता

बदली और दुनियां देख रही है कि हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसका उल्लेख करना कोई दलगत राजनीति को लाने का प्रयास नहीं है।

वैसे मुझे शिकायत थी, 'एमजेंसी' के दिनों में उस समय की सरकार ने, जो विदेशी मेहमान भारत आते थे, उनमें कहलवाने की कोशिश की कि एमजेंसी ठीक थी। विदेशियों को इस मामले में नहीं घसीटना चाहिए था। जो हुआ, वह गलत हुआ। हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे जो हमारे झगड़े हैं, घर के झगड़े हैं। विदेशियों को इनसे अलग रहना चाहिये। जो विदेशी मेहमान भारत आते हैं, हम उन्हें कहते हैं कि परमात्मा के लिए एक पार्टी के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध स्थापित न करो, व्यक्ति के साथ नाता न जोड़ो। आज मैं विदेश मंत्री हूँ, कल नहीं रहूंगा, आज जनता पार्टी शासन में हैं, कल दूसरी पार्टी आयेगी मगर हमारे और आप के मंत्री के सम्बन्ध हितों पर आधारित होने के कारण आगे भी चलेंगे। ये सम्बन्ध पारस्परिक व्यक्ति निर्वेक्ष और दल निर्वेक्ष हैं।

व्यक्ति आयेगे और जायेंगे, पार्टी बनेंगी और बदलेंगी, मगर ये मैत्री सम्बन्ध और मजबूत होने चाहियें, क्योंकि दोनों के लाभ और विश्व की शान्ति के लिये यह आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आगे में कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी। माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत लायें तो उनके बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कहने के लिए और भी बातें हैं। मगर आप कहें तो बाकी प्रश्नों के बारे में मैं कल कह दूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue now. Take your own time. Even if you take another half-an-hour, it is all right.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: We have got a Cabinet meeting, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter. Half-an-hour later it can begin. The whole House is now listening to you with rapt attention.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री दुबे ने सुझाव दिया है कि लेटिन अमरीका के देशों के साथ भी हमें अपने सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने चाहिये । मैंने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में कहा था कि एशिया, अफ्रीका और लेटिन अमरीका के देशों के साथ हम अपने सम्बन्धों को और भी गहरा और घनिष्ठ बनाना चाहते हैं । दक्षिण एशिया की ओर हमने विशेष ध्यान देने का तय किया है । इन देशों के साथ हमारे प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध हैं । इस क्षेत्र की कुछ उपेक्षा हुई है, जिसे दूर किया जाएगा और आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध मजबूत करके हम इन देशों के साथ अपने बंधनों को और भी सुदृढ़ करेंगे ।

जहां तक लेटिन अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है, ब्राजील, कोलम्बिया, पेरू और चिली के साथ हम व्यापार सम्बन्धों में वृद्धि कर रहे हैं । विज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी के बारे में मेक्सिको और पेरू के साथ हमने समझौता किया है । ब्राजील के साथ इसी तरह का समझौता होने की तैयारी है । अणुशक्ति को शान्तिपूर्ण कामों में लाने की दृष्टि से अर्जेन्टाइना के साथ एक समझौते पर सहमति हुई है; अभी उसकी पुष्टि होनी बाकी है । गिआना में हम वहां को सरकार के साथ मिल कर टेक्स्टाइल, मोटेंट, कागज और अन्य वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के निचे मिले-जुले कारखाने खोल रहे हैं, और हम आशा करते हैं कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हमारा और उनका सहयोग और भी बढ़ेगा ।

ब्राजील में गत वर्ष एक इंडस्ट्रियल एग्जिबिशन का आयोजन किया गया था और हम समझते हैं कि उसके बाद हमारे सम्बन्धों में और भी विकास होगा । शिपिंग कार्पोरेशन ने पनामा, गिआना, ट्रिनिडाड, जमायका, बार्बाडोस और सूरीनाम के लिए अपनी सेवाएं शुरू की हैं । हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं कि अर्जेन्टाइना के साथ भी हमारे सामुद्रिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हों ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : चीन के साथ मैत्री ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चीन के बारे में मैंने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में जो कुछ कहा है, उनका ही पर्याप्त है ।

भारत इस बात के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति का सागर बनाने की दिशा में सचमुच में प्रगति हो । लेकिन यह प्रश्न केवल भारत का नहीं है, यह क्षेत्रीय प्रश्न है, सभी लिटोरल और हिन्दरैन्ड कंट्रीज इसमें इतनाल्लू है । नान-एलाइनमेंट कांफ्रेंस ने इस बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है और युनाइटेड नेशन्स जेनेरल एसेम्बली का भी एक संकल्प है । हिन्द महासागर शान्ति का सागर बने, यह हमारी इच्छा है ।

एक अच्छी बात हुई है कि जिन महाशक्तियों में हिन्द महासागर में होड़ लगी है, वे महाशक्तियाँ—सोवियत रूस और अमरीका—इस बारे में बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हो गई हैं । यह ठीक है कि बातचीत का दायरा अभी बहुत सीमित है—लिमिटेशन की बात हो रही है । हम चाहेंगे कि लिमिटेशन के बाद वे इस निर्णय पर पहुंचें कि हिन्द महासागर में न तो किसी महाशक्ति का अड्डा रहना चाहिए और न हिन्द महासागर महाशक्तियों के बीच में होड़ का अखाड़ा बनना चाहिए । इस तो शान्ति से रहना

चाहते हैं। इस बात की गारन्टी दी जा सकती है और कोई भी तटवर्ती देश इसके विरुद्ध नहीं है कि हिन्द महासागर में से आने-जाने की स्वतन्त्रता रहेगी। लेकिन आने जाने की स्वतन्त्रता का उपयोग माल ढोने के लिए होना चाहिए, सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के लिए होना चाहिए, आणविक अस्त्रों से लैस पानी के जहाजों को हिन्द महासागर में से निकालने के लिए उस स्वतन्त्रता का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मास्को में दोनों देशों की बैठक हुई थी। अलग अलग रिपोर्ट आ रही है। मैं उन रिपोर्टों पर टिप्पणी करना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि बातचीत आगे बढ़ेगी। दोनों देश इस सम्बन्ध में विवेक से काम लेंगे और इस क्षेत्र के देशों की भावनाओं का आदर करेंगे।

पेरिस के सम्मेलन का उल्लेख किया गया है। मुझे उसमें भाग लेने का अवसर मिला था। जब तेल के दाम अचानक बढ़े और विकासशील राष्ट्रों पर बोझ पड़ा तो फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति की पहल से उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच में वार्तालाप आरम्भ हुआ था। पेरिस सम्मेलन को मैं विफल तो नहीं कहूँगा लेकिन उसे सफल भी नहीं कहा जा सकता। विकासशील देशों ने जो आशा लगाई थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई लेकिन औद्योगिक राष्ट्र थोड़ा सा आगे बढ़े। वे डेवेलपमेंट फंड बनाने के लिए तयार हो गये हैं। जो सब से ज्यादा प्रभावित विकासशील देश हैं उन्हें राहत मिले इसके बारे में भी एक सहमति हुई है। लेकिन असली प्रश्न था एनर्जी का जिसके बारे में कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका। हम तो वहाँ ग्रुप 77 के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में गए थे और हमने अपनी सालिडेरिटी को कायम रखा लेकिन भारत ने अपने तई यह भी कोशिश की कि बातचीत कटुता के वातावरण में न टूटे। आखिर तो मिल कर, बैठ कर,

परस्पर चर्चा के द्वारा कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा। कन्फ्रेंशन से नहीं, कोओप्रेशन से ही विश्व की समस्याएँ हल की जा सकती हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने औद्योगिक राष्ट्रों में से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ओर समृद्धि इकट्ठी होती जाए और दूसरी ओर दरिद्रता जुटती जाए, दोनों के बीच की खाई बढ़ती जाए तो इसमें से नए तनाव पैदा होंगे। उनके भी हित में है कि विश्व में एक नई व्यवस्था आए। उनकी मुद्रा स्फीति का भी यह हल है कि वे तृतीय विश्व के देशों के साथ ऐसे समझौते करें जिससे उन देशों के जन बल का, उनके कच्चे माल का और तकनीकी ज्ञान का उपयोग हो सके।

लन्दन के सम्मेलन में भी इस पर चर्चा हुई थी और अब हमें देखना है अंकटाड में, गैट में और यू० एन० की जनरल असेम्बली में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाता है। भारत प्रयत्नशील है कि बातचीत किसी न किसी रूप में शुरू हो और औद्योगिक राष्ट्र अपना दृष्टिकोण बदलें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना पर्याप्त है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने कटौती के प्रस्ताव रखे हैं उन से मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे इन प्रस्तावों पर जोर न दें। विदेश नीति के बारे में हमने एक अच्छा आरम्भ किया है और हमें सारे सदन की सद्भावना चाहिए, सारे सदन का समर्थन चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House unless, of course, some Member wants some particular cut motion to be put separately.

I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums ne-

cessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 34 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 30, 1977/Asadha 9, 1899 (Saka).